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Tuesday, March 2, 1965
Phalguna 11, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)

(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 1—10)

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2280(Ai)LSD—1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 2, 1965/Phalguna 11, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Weather Warning System

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*196. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya: Shri Sezhiyan:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the weather report of 21st December, 1964, had warned that a severe cyclonic storm had formed in the Bay of Bengal and was centred on the morning of the 21st December, about 1,200 k.m. south-east of Madras;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the next day's report said that the severe cyclonic storm which it earlier stated was expected to move in a westerly and north-westerly direction had weakened and lay 700 k.m. south-east of Nagapattinam;

(c) whether any warning was given to all those living in the coastal areas, especially fishermen; and if not, whether any enquiry has been made into this aspect; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to strengthen the Cyclone Warning Organisation of the India Meteorological Department to prevent such calamities in future?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): I lay a statement, giving the information, on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Based on the latest ships' observations, the mid-day weather report indicated that the severe cyclonic storm had weakened into a cyclonic storm, with centre about 700 kilometres south-east of Nagapattinam. However, on the basis of subsequent observations, the intensity was indicated as "severe cyclonic storm" in the bulletins issued in the evening of the 22nd December, 1964.

(c) The Forecasting Office at Madras had issued warnings on the 21st December, 1964, about the severe cyclonic storm and its movement, to all the Ports in the Madras coast, south of Madras up to Tuticorin, and also to the Fisheries Officials along the Madras coast south of Nagapattinam. Special bulletins were also broadcast on the night of the 21st December, 1964, from the All India Radio station at Madras, at 22·30 hours I.S.T., giving information about the cyclonic storm and the possible deterioration in weather in the coastal districts of South Madras State.

On the 22nd December, 1964, warnings about the severe cyclonic storm, its movement and adverse weather associated with it, were issued to the Revenue, Police, Railway, Posts & Telegraphs and other officials. Port authorities and Fisheries officials were also warned.

(d) It is proposed to modernise and improve further the cyclone warning organisation of the India Meteorological Department by installing storm-warning radars etc. along the coastal stations, during the Fourth Plan period.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether it is a fact that the

instrument that is used by the operator was not functioning well and, if so, why adequate precautions were not taken by the operator in the first instance?

Shri Kanungo: What instrument? The question is whether warnings were given or not. As I have said in the statement, warnings were given on the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether the instrument for forecasting or foretelling the weather was not in order on that particular date.

Shri Kanungo: Here it is not a question of one particular instrument but getting reports from various sources and places. Particularly on the 22nd, information had to be obtained from ships in the sea, which would report the condition of the weather to the station, and the ships did send messages.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: As we have a coastline of 3,500 miles which is subject to heavy storms, may know what measures government will take to have better equipments like radar in order to see that warnings could be given prior to the storm?

Shri Kanungo: In part (d) of the statement it is mentioned that during the Fourth Plan it is proposed to set up radar in some areas of the of coastline. But in the case of the last disaster it was not a case of storm as such but, what they call, tiday waves. The forecasting of tidal waves has not yet been systematised and it is only during the last two years that some work on that line is being done in the United States. We are trying to pick up whatever knowledge is now available and set up or install equipments during the Fourth Plan.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये यंत्र हमारे पास कितनी तादाद में हैं ? क्या यह सही है कि एटम बम की पूर्व-सूचना देने वाला कोई यंत्र शीघ्र लगाने का विचार है ; यदि हां, तो वह कब तक लगाया जायेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह कोई एक यंत्र नहीं है—एक सिस्टम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल मौसम के बारे में है, एटम बम के बारे में नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that generally the forecast of the meteorological department is wrong and it has been seen that when the forecast is bright sun people go out with raincoat or umbrella.

Shri Kanungo: Nowhere in the world forecasting is hundred per cent correct. The point is how much of accuracy is obtained and the world over 80 per cent accuracy is considered as the best. In India the best has been achieved.

Mr. Speaker: What percentage have we achieved?

Shri Kanungo: 80 per cent is considered the best and we have achieved it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I want to know what actual steps have been taken to improve the meteorological observatories in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and other important cities.

Shri Kanungo: Observatories in India are most uptodate except that for tidal wave forecasts. Certain instruments are required for that which are likely to be set up in the Fourth Plan.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that because of the wrong forecast that had been given on the eve of the tidal wave in the Rameswaram Island area, that has created a lot of havoc and resulted in the death of many fishermen and whether investi-

gation has been made to see that the defects, if any, are rectified?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That was the correct forecast.

Shri Kanungo: The warnings given were correct. The point is that the forecast of the tidal wave could not be given and it cannot be given with the present scientific knowledge available.

Sugar Production in 1964-65

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*197. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of sugar during 1964-65 season State-wise;

(b) whether the shortfall in the anticipated output for the season is likely to be made good; and

(c) if not, whether the proposal for export has been modified?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) statement showing the total output of sugar during 1964-65 season statewise is laid down on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

State	Production of sugar during 1964-65 in thousand tonnes (1st Nov. to 22nd Feb.)
U.P.	778
Bihar	239
Punjab	61
West Bengal	10
Assam	2
Orissa	5
Rajasthan	7
Madhya Pradesh	24
Maharashtra	404
Gujarat	24
Andhra Pradesh	169
Madras	75
Mysore	94
Kerala	13
Pondicherry	6
All India	1911

(b) There is not likely to be any shortfall in anticipated production. A more accurate forecast will be possible only in April;

(c) does not arise.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि 1963-64 की तुलना में 1964-65 की प्राडक्शन कितनी कम या अधिक है ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : वह 90 हजार टन से ज्यादा है ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि देश में चीनी की जितनी खपत है, क्या उस के अनुसार पूरी चीनी होगी या नहीं ; अगर नहीं होगी तो क्या बाहर भेजी जाने वाली चीनी में कमी की जायेगी या नहीं ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : जी हां, हमारा अन्दाजा है कि कम से कम 30 लाख टन प्राडक्शन हो जायेगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसाकि सरकारी आंकड़ों से जाहिर है, देश को निर्यात-पालिसी के कारण 12 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा उठान

पड़ा है । क्या सरकार ने यह ख्याल किया है कि अगर दो करोड़ रुपये भी किसान को सबसिडी दे दी जाती, तो किसान उतनी चीनी पैदा कर सकता था कि यह दस करोड़ रुपया बच सकता था ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I do not understand where the loss is. When we have to export, we have to export it at the international price for the purpose of earning foreign exchange. That cannot be compared with the internal prices and that is why we calculate on the basis of the international prices that we are losing. That cannot be considered as a loss.

Mr. Speaker: His suggestion is that if additional subsidy had been given....

Shri C. Subramaniam: The assumption is wrong. We are giving all the assistance necessary for increasing production.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बयान में बतलाया गया है कि हमारा उत्पादन 1911 हजार टन हुआ । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में से कितना विदेशों को एक्सपोर्ट किया गया और इस वर्ष हमारे देश की आवश्यकतायें क्या है और इन को पूरा करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Our programme for export for 1964-65 is 2.18 lakh tonnes as against 2.5 lakhs tonnes during the last year. Last year's production was 26 lakhs tonnes. This year it is expected to be 30 lakh tonnes.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : देश की आवश्यकता कितनी है ?

Mr. Speaker: What is our requirement?

Shri D. R. Chavan: 25 lakh tonnes.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गत वर्ष खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ने चीनी के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 32 लाख टन निर्धारित किया था, लेकिन वास्तव में चीनी का उत्पादन 27 और 28 लाख टन के मध्य हुआ । इस बार गन्ने की फ़सल को देखते हुए खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ने कहा था कि पिछले साल की अपेक्षा हमारा उत्पादन कहीं अधिक होगा कि और हम निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कहीं आगे चले जायेंगे । अभी खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री जी ने बताया है कि उत्पादन 30 लाख टन तक पहुंचेगा । क्या इस का कारण यह नहीं है कि गन्ने की कीमत के सम्बन्ध में कुछ इस प्रकार की न्यूनता रही कि हम निर्धारित लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुंच पायेंगे ; यदि हां, तो सरकार आगे के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, the production figures show that roughly from 1st November up to 22nd December, the production in the whole country was about 90,000 tonnes more than during the corresponding period in 1963-64. In 1960-61, when we reached 30 lakhs tonnes production, the corresponding production was 16.5 lakhs tonnes. As a matter of fact, this year we have already reached 19.1 lakhs tonnes. Therefore, we are reaching 30 lakhs tonnes production this year.

I do agree with regard to the decrease in production that that is mainly due to competition between gur and sugar production; and gur manufacturers are in a position to offer higher prices; and that is why there is greater diversion for the manufacture of gur. And gur also is a sweetening agent and is available for our consumption.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : शुगर केन की प्राइस कम होने की वजह से चीनी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका कहना है कि गुड़ में गन्ना चला गया है । उस में ज्यादा प्राइस मिलती है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या आगे के लिए कोई ऐसा निर्णय ले रहे हैं जिस से

अगले वर्ष चीनी के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव न पड़े ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We increased the price of sugarcane during this year from Rs. 1.86 to Rs. 2 per maund.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या इस में यह भी एक कारण है कि किसानों द्वारा चीनी मिल मालिकों से गन्ने के जिस मूल्य की मांग की जा रही थी उस के कारण से कुछ समय के लिए गन्ना नहीं पहुंच सका, इसलिए चीनी का उत्पादन कम हुआ है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That happned only in Western UP. There has been a decline in production during this period, but now the production is normal.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जब जब जिस चीज पर कंट्रोल हुआ, तब तब वह चीज ब्लैक में ज्यादा जाने लगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे देश में चीनी का उत्पादन अच्छा हो रहा है और हम चीनी विदेशों में भी भेज रहे हैं तो क्या कंट्रोल हटाने के बारे में भी सरकार सोच रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह सवाल इस से लगता है । हमारा उत्पादन पूरा हो गया है और हम चीनी बाहर भी भेजने लग गये हैं तो कंट्रोल हटाने के बारे में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लगती तो बहुत सी चीजें हैं इस के साथ लेकिन सारी कैसे आ सकती है ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि बिहार की चीनी मिलें बहुत पुरानी चीनी मिलें हैं, उनके कल पुर्जे बहुत पुराने हैं, इसलिए क्या सरकार उन्हें आधुनिकतम चीनी मिलें बनाने और उन की क्रशिंग कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने की भी कोशिश करेगी ताकि चीनी का उत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो सके ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a programme of modernisation of the old mills.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I want to know what steps Government are going to take.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही उन्होंने कहा है कि उनका प्रोग्राम है इस बात का जो आप चाहते हैं । जो आप चाहते हैं वही करेंगे ।

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I want to know whether there is any programme for the Bihar sugar factories or not.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिहार भी इसी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ है ।

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I want to know specifically about Bihar.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, for Bihar especially there is a programme.

श्री शिव नारायण : अगले सीइंग सीजन के लिए गवर्नमेंट किसानों को कुछ सबसिडी देने को क्या तैयार है ताकि अच्छी पैदावार हो सके गन्ने की ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We cannot be giving subsidy particularly when it has got to be produced on a large scale. It is a question of better production, and therefore, of increasing the productivity of the land which alone would make the production of sugar-cane economical.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know for how many days the factories in Western UP had to be idle, and what the target of production of sugar in UP was and whether it was also.....

Mr. Speaker: There should not be so many questions clubbed together in one question. If the production in each State is going to be discussed, then it would be difficult for the hon. Minister to answer the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But it is given in the statement.

Shri Ranga: All the States are mentioned in the statement.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Some of the factories in West UP were closed down for a few days ranging up to one

week, but even when they were working, many of the factories did not work to full capacity for about two to three weeks, but now they are working under normal conditions. As far as the whole of UP is concerned, for the period from 1st November to 22nd February in 1963-64, the production was 8·26 lakhs tonnes, whereas during the corresponding period during this season, it is 7.78 lakhs tonnes.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Has it been brought to the notice of the Central Governments by the States of UP and Bihar that the existing strains of sugarcane seeds are fast deteriorating and as a result of that, the production of sugar in those States is likely to be adversely affected, and if that is correct, what steps are going to be taken by the Central Government to provide new varieties of better and improved sugarcane seeds to the farmers of those States before the end of the present sowing season?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the exact details before me, but we are taking steps to provide new strains to UP and Bihar.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister has just now informed the House of our present need for foreign exchange and suggested that that is the reason why we suffer huge losses by exporting sugar at international prices. May I know why it is not feasible to obtain the requisite amount of foreign exchange through the blackmarket by the money represented by these losses that we suffer annually?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot answer that question.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is an excellent question and he should answer it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not conversant with the blackmarket. If the hon. Member would be pleased to give information, I shall have it examined.

Shri Kapur Singh: Shall I take them seriously?

Mr. Speaker: I expect every hon. Member to take another seriously.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मुख्य रूप से गड़ में गन्ने के चले जाने से ज्यादा पैदावार नहीं हो सकी । हमारी सूचना इस से भिन्न है । हमारी सूचना यह है कि खण्डसारी उद्योग द्वारा गन्ने के दाम बढ़ा देने की वजह से गन्ना उधर चला गया है और चीनी कम पैदा हो रही है, क्या यह सही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: When I said 'gur' it included khandsari also.

श्री बागड़ी : अब चीनी के उत्पादन को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इस बात के ऊपर कुछ निर्णय देगी कि शहरों और गांवों में चीनी के बटवारे के बारे में जो बहुत बड़ा भेद किया जाता है, उस को मिटा दिया जाय ? शहरों में एक किलो और गांवों में सौ ग्राम जो चीनी दी जाती है, इस अन्तर को क्या मिटाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is talking about distribution and pointing out that the quota given to the rural and urban areas is different.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why is there this discrimination?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As the production increases, we shall try to increase the quota for the villages also.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why is there a discrimination now? The hon. Minister has evaded the question.

Mr. Speaker: That is because the rural people are expected to use some gur as well.

Shri Kapur Singh: They have already prohibited the making of gur also.

Shri D. D. Puri: The figure of consumption in the country has been

stated to be 25 lakh tonnes. May I know whether that is the normal consumption figure of the country or whether it is the figure to which the consumption has been brought down on account of controls?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure that if there are greater quantities available then there would be more consumption also. I do agree that it is a restricted consumption.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that there is a great deal of imbalance in the production of sugar from State to State. One State produces 778,000 tonnes while another State produces only 2000 tonnes. May I know whether Government have any scheme to rationalise the production of sugar so that the consumption could also go up and the imbalance between one State and another could be reduced as much as possible?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Historically, the sugar factories got established in the initial stages in UP and Bihar and they are the leaders in the production of sugar. We have also taken into account the feasibility of sugarcane production in the various States. For example, Assam produces only 2000 tonnes, because the sugarcane production there is very much limited on account of climatic and soil conditions. That also will have to be taken into consideration. But we are trying to arrive at some regional balance with regard to new licences.

Shri Solanki: Many experts have suggested the making of sugar out of beet-root. May I know whether Government are considering any such proposal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are having a pilot project in order to find out the feasibility of sugar production from beet-root.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the total quantity of sugar issued by the Centre to the State Governments is supposed to be distributed through the State Government machinery, and if so, whether it is, however, a fact that apart from the distribution through the fair price shops, a lot of sugar is being distributed in the blackmarket, and if so, what steps the Central Government are taking to check and see that sugar does not go to the blackmarket when it is supplied by the Centre?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Distribution is done through the State Governments, and we have impressed upon the State Governments to take all necessary steps to see that sugar does not get into the blackmarket; but in spite of that, I do agree that a good deal of sugar has got into the blackmarket, and we are trying to take steps to prevent that.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the increasing consumption of sugar in the country and its demand outside, may I know whether Government have taken any immediate steps for improving the percentage of sugar from sugarcane?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are evolving new varieties of cane with greater sucrose content.

Prices of Foodgrains

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*198. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chan Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bade:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Gulshan:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Koya:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of wheat (imported and indigenous), rice, pulses, ghee, edible oils including vanaspati ghee on the 1st January, 1965 as compared to those prevailing on the 1st January, 1964;

(b) the percentage rise in the prices of each of these commodities throughout the year from the 1st January, 1964 to the 1st January, 1965; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the prices of foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement showing the All-India Index-Numbers of wholesale prices of wheat, rice, pulses, ghee, edible oils and vanaspati ghee as stood in the first week of January, 1965 compared to those in the same period of 1964 and also the percentage rise in the price index numbers in 1965 over 1964 is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(Base 1952-53-100)

Commodity	Price Index Number		Percentage rise in 1965 over 1964
	1965 (as on 2-1-65)	1964 (as on 4-1-64)	
Rice	127·3	119·6	6.4
Wheat	155·5	111·2	39·8
Pulses	204·9	125·2	63·7
Ghee	155·1	125·3	23·8
Groundnut Oil	176·3	126·7	39·4
Sesamum Oil	193·4	140·9	37·3
Mustard Oil	353·7	172·8	104·7
Vanaspati	165·9	142·5	16•4

(c) Some of the more important steps taken by the Government to stabilize the prices are as follows:—

(i) Fixation of statutory maximum prices of paddy at which such stocks could be requisitioned;

(ii) fixation of maximum wholesale and retail prices of rice;

(iii) stepping up of imports of foodgrains and distribution of large quantities from Central stocks;

(iv) introduction of statutory rationing in Calcutta and informal rationing in Kerala;

(v) tightening up of restrictions on bank advances against foodgrains;

(vi) setting up of enforcement machineries by the State Governments with assistance from the Central Government;

(vii) promulgation of anti-hoarding measures as well as introduction of summary trials and stringent punishments for contraventions of food laws and abetment of such contraventions by public servants.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Hoarding is one of the causes for rising prices of foodgrains, and to check that Government promulgated an ordinance for the summary trial of food offences May I know whether it is a fact that in the absence of the required notification specifying the offences, that ordinance has not been brought into force?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): That is not correct. There is a separate question on that, and there I will give the information. We have issued the notification.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How many months after the promulgation of the ordinance was the notification issued?

Shri C. Subramaniam: On 24th December the Act came into force and on the same date the notification was issued.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that the prices of these commodities—rice, wheat, pulses, ghee, mustard oil etc.,—have risen (I am talking of the percentage) from 6.4 to 104.7 (for mustard oil) I would like to know whether after taking all these steps, anti-hoarding measures and so on, the prices have come down, whether there is an inclination to come down, if not, what further steps Government contemplate to take to introduce State trading in foodgrains and of essential commodities?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as mustard oil is concerned, as the hon. Member should know, there is already a definite downward trend because of better production. In the same way in groundnut oil and sesame oil, in all the edible oils, the tendency is for the prices to come down.

As far as rice is concerned, it is only a marginal increase and we have fixed statutory prices; particularly in the Southern Zone, the prices are more or less steady at the level of the maximum prices which had already been notified.

As far as wheat is concerned, we are passing through a lean period, but in spite of that, compared to January prices, February prices have come down by seven points, from 155 to 148.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to know whether State trading would be introduced.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As the hon. Member is aware, that is why the Food Corporation has been established, and it is getting into the market.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह जो स्टेटमेंट तैयार किया गया है कहां की कीमतों के ऊपर तैयार किया गया है । यह दिल्ली की कीमतें हैं या बलिया, बस्ती गोरखपुर की कीमतें हैं । क्या स्टेटमेंट तैयार करते वक्त यह ख्याल रक्खा गया है कि बस्ती, गोरखपुर वगैरह में 40 रु० मन भी गेहूं नहीं मिल रहा है, और इस स्थिति को दूर करने के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: These are all all-India average prices.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जो जगहें मैं ने बतलाईं उनकी स्थिति को दूर करने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने उन जगहों को मिला कर ऐवरेज बतलाया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उन को कुछ हां या नहीं में जवाब तो देना चाहिये कि वहां के लिये कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिये आप उनसे मिल कर उनकी नोटिस में ले आइये।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The price index for rice, in a period when the rice harvest has not only been good but when the harvest has come into the market, shows that even after last year there has been a 6.4 per cent increase on 2nd January. May I know why this is so after two good harvests, and whether this is not a clear indication that there must be State trading in the essential foodgrains without which it is impossible to bring down prices even with a good crop?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This argument is not necessary to convince that State trading is necessary. I would request the hon. Members to note that in 1964, from April onwards, there was a steep rise, particularly in May, June and July with regard to rice. Then, at that stage, we looked into it and we wanted to fix a producers' price and a consumers' price, for which the Jha Committee was appointed. They took the average of the prices which prevailed in 1964 and on that basis it was fixed. Now, because of the more remunerative prices assured to the producers, particularly with regard to post-harvest price, there is a slight increase of 6.4 per cent.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We find from the statement that rise in prices of pulses, mustard oil and wheat has been abnormal and unprecederted I would like to know whether the Government consider that this is due to the fact that the State Governments have not implemented their procurement policy or because they have encouraged hoarding by the farmer himself?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think there was any positive encouragement by the State Governments in the direction of hoarding by the farmers. Hon. Members are aware that there was shortfall in production, particularly in groundnut, mustard and various other things required for the production of edible oils so also pulses. That is why prices had shot up. For two consecutive years, there was shortfall in production. Fortunately, we are having better prospect of rabi crops.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have the Government any scheme to step up production of pulses whose price had gone up by 63·7 per cent and of mustard oil whose price has gone up by 104·7 per cent in those States where those things are grown due to suitable climatic conditions so that these common articles of diet may not suffer from the rise in prices?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as mustard is concerned, even during the present year, production has gone up very high; it is expected to be a record production as far as mustard is concerned. With regard to pulses also, there was a decrease in production during the last year and the year before the last due to weather conditions. This year it is going to be much better production. Apart from that, we are having various research schemes for evolving better strains of pulses so that during all the years, there might be a higher production level.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is there some long-range scheme?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is research.

Mr. Speaker: 'Long range' cannot be discussed during the Question Hour.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government have exa-

mined the price of foodgrains paid to the cultivators in comparison with the price of other cash crops and whether....

Mr. Speaker: Not two 'whethers'; only one 'whether' at a time.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: ....and whether Government would revise the price of foodgrains?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is for that purpose that we have the Agricultural Price Commission; they are going into the parity of prices between foodgrains and non-foodgrains and the agricultural and the non-agricultural prices.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार द्वारा वैसे ही जबर्दस्ती यह सब कुछ किया गया फिर भी बड़े बड़े नगरों के अन्दर पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्य पदार्थ नहीं पहुंचाया गया। इस समय जो मूल्य सस्ते करने की योजना है सरकार की वह इस लिये है कि काश्तकारों को कम पैसा मिले।

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a general question. Where there is a shortfall, we are trying to supply as much as possible from the Central stocks.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सरकार ने दाम कम करने के लिये अभी जिन चार उपायों का हवाला दिया है उन उपायों को करने के बाद भी क्या बहुत सी चीजों के दामों में वृद्धि हो गई बजाय घटने के, उदाहरणार्थ उस घी के दाम जो कि सरकार स्वयं देती है संसद भवन के काउंटर पर। इस के क्या कारण हैं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the recent past, prices are coming down.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Minister mentioned just now that the prices of edible oils and mustard oil are coming down. In view of the fact that the price had gone up as high as 104·7 per cent., what has been the accurate decrease in the price of these edible oils?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot give the exact price which prevails at present. If the hon. Member is interested, I shall enquire and let her know.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मांग और पूर्ति के नियम को देखते हुए, चाहे उन चीजों का किसान को जरूरत पड़ती हो या जिन चीजों को किसान को बेचना पड़ता हो, क्या सरकार ने धान, चावल, तिलहन और अन्य चीजों के, जो किसान पैदा करता है, किसान को उचित मूल्य दिलवाने के लिए विचार किया है?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes; it is for the purpose of ensuring a fair price to the producer, the farmer, that we have appointed the Agricultural Price Commission, and I hope their recommendations would be fair enough for the producers.

Shri Himmatsinhji: Restrictions on the free movement of foodgrains were put to curb the upward trend in and the rise of prices, but events proved to the contrary, and therefore, I would like to know to what extent the restriction imposed by the Central Government and the various State Governments on the free movement of foodgrains was responsible for the rise in prices?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As hon. Members are aware, as far as rice is concerned, we have introduced the zonal system from State to State for the purpose of getting at the stocks for building up a buffer-stock. As far as the price of rice is concerned, we cannot say it is out of control. As a matter of fact, more or less the maximum prices that are fixed are the ruling prices in most of the States. There might be a few pockets here and there, where, because of the scarcity, the prices might have gone up. As far as wheat is concerned,

the whole question is under consideration, and we are hoping to take a decision within the next two or three weeks.

Shri Kapur Singh: What are the real causes for the shockingly high rise of prices in the matter of pulses and mustard oil—63·7 and 104·7 per cent respectively?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Decrease in production.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह बात सब देशी घी खाने वाले जानते हैं कि गाय और भैंस के दूध से पैदा होने वाले घी की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। क्या इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि गाय और भैंस के कत्ल पर सरकार की ओर से कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Various reasons can be adduced, but during the last year, there was less of production of milk throughout the country and that is why the ghee prices have gone up. Unfortunately, last year seems to have been a very extraordinary year in regard to production; in every sector there was less production.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know why the Government's measures have been ineffective in holding the price-line?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a major question. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will deal with this question in the budget debate.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether there are any representatives of the agriculturists on the Agricultural Foodgrains Price Commission which has been just now set up?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. We have not filled up all the places in the Agricultural Price Commission; we are considering that aspect.

Kharif Crops

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*199. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to indicate the latest figures about the production of rice and other cereals during the last Kharif season; and

(b) how do these compare with the corresponding figures for the last year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Firm estimates of production of rice and other Kharif cereals have not yet been furnished by the States. However, indications are that the production of rice may be around 38·5 million tonnes as compared to 36·5 million tonnes in 1963-64; that the production of other kharif cereals may be higher than last year's by a million tonnes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि जब कि आंकड़ों के अनुसार पैदावार बढ़ी है तो क्या कारण है कि चीजों के दाम चढ़ गए हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : माननीय सदस्य को पता है कि इसके कई कारण हैं। कुछ तो ऐसा खयाल है कि कुछ लोग होरडिंग कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि किसान माल को मंडी में नहीं ला रहा है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो लोग होरडिंग कर रहे हैं या जो लोग मंडी में माल नहीं ला रहे हैं, उनकी इस राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्रवाई को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): In the previous question, we have enumerated all the measures that we have taken.

Mr. Speaker: What is being done against the hoarders?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Defence of India Rules are being applied.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि खरीफ की फसल के उत्पादन के आंकड़े उनके पास अभी तक नहीं आए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्र प्रशासित राज्यों के भी आंकड़े उनके पास नहीं हैं। यदि नहीं हैं, तो क्यों नहीं हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : फिगर अक्सर फरवरी के आखिर में आने शुरू होते हैं। उम्मीद है कि दो चार हफ्ते के बीच सारे फिगर आ जाएंगे।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि अनुमानतः जो वृद्धि उत्पादन में हुई है वह लगभग दो मिलियन टन है और खरीफ की फसल में एक मिलियन टन की वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की इतनी मेहनतों और कोशिशों के बावजूद भी जो इतनी साधारण सी उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है वह क्यों ? क्या सरकार ने इस कारण को जानने की कोशिश की कि किसान को इतनी मदद देने के बावजूद भी इतनी कम वृद्धि क्यों हुई ? इस के मार्ग में जो कठिनाइयां हैं क्या उनको दूर करने की सरकार ने कोशिश की है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यकीनन हम उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करना चाहते हैं और कर भी रहे हैं। किसानों के लिए सिंचाई की सहूलियतें फराहम की जा रही हैं। उसी के साथ साथ उनको फरटीलाइजर दिए जा रहे हैं, पैस्टीसाइड दिए जा रहे हैं और कर्जा दिया जा रहा है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : लेकिन अफसोस है कि इन तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद भी उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि खरीफ की फसल में अधिक उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है फिर भी विभिन्न राज्यों में इस अन्न के दाम अलग अलग हैं, इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: उसकी नक्लो हरकत पर कुछ पाबन्दियां हैं।

श्री ह्रा० ना० तिवारी : यह कहा जाता है कि इस साल चावल की उपज बहुत अधिक हुई है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि फिर चावल का बाजार भाव पिछले साल से अधिक क्यों है, पिछले साल चावल एक रुपए का एक सेर 12 या 14 छटांक मिलता था, पर इस साल एक सेर और चार छटांक ही मिल रहा है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब किलो की तोल हो गयी है, भाव नहीं बढ़ा है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, we cannot take rice prices alone in isolation, when all the other prices have gone up. As a matter of fact, even now economists say agricultural prices have not reached parity with the industrial prices.

Shri Ranga: That is the truth.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister stated that the increase in production of paddy is 2 million tonnes. I want to know whether this increase in production is due to increase in per-acre production or due to increase in the acreage under cultivation in the country in comparison to last year?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is as a result of the combination of various factors.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the incentives that were given during the first and second plans have proved fruitless and if so, what more encouragement is to be given to the farmers for more production?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Nothing has proved fruitless. But as the House is aware, the weather and climatic conditions play a very important part in the aggregate production of food crops in the country. Whenever there is adverse climate or weather, the production goes down. But the efforts that we have made are beginning to pay us good dividends.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि किसान की पैदावार इसलिए कम हो रही है कि जो चीजें किसान पैदा करता है उनके दाम तो कम हैं लेकिन जो चीजें किसान को अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए लेनी पड़ती हैं उनके दाम ज्यादा हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : ऐसा नहीं है । अब तो यह शिकायत है कि जो चीजें किसान पैदा करता है उनकी कीमत बहुत ज्यादा है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मिनिस्टर महोदय खुद गन्ने के खेतिहर हैं । वह बतायें कि उस से कितनी आमदनी होती है ।

Shri Ranga: Sir, one is not able to reconcile with the other—the Deputy Minister and the Minister. One says that the prices are not sufficiently higher and that they should be given remunerative prices. The other Minister says that the prices are already too high.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, no. They are already high, but whether parity has been reached or not is the question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: So they will all be competing in the blackmarket.

श्री क० मा० तिवारी : जब दो मिलियन टन चावल ज्यादा हुआ है और दूसरे सीरियल्ज के प्रास्पेक्ट्स भी अच्छे हैं, तो फिर बढ़ती हुई कीमतों का कारण जोनल कंट्रोल और दूसरे कंट्रोल हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार जोनल कंट्रोल हटाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ; यदि हां, तो वह उन को कब तक हटाएगी ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: That I have already answered. There is no proposal to remove zonal restrictions on rice during this year.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the producer-price of wheat has been fixed for kharif crop and what is the rate of growth that Government anticipate for production of wheat during next year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is too early to forecast production of wheat. It is expected to be round about 11.5 million tons to 12 million tons during this year. The producer-price has already been announced two or three months back.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The hon. Minister, Shri Humayun Kabir, in one of his speeches has suggested about the insurance of kharif crop for the benefit of the farmers. May I know whether Government is considering this matter?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are having a pilot programme in Punjab for the purpose of finding whether crop insurance can be effected; if so, what should be the method for it.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि किसान बाजार में गल्ला कम ला रहे हैं इसलिए खरीफ की फ़सल होने के बावजूद बाजारों में गल्ला कम आया है । क्या इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि चूंकि सरकार ने गल्ले का दाम कम तय किया है इसलिए किसान बाजार में गल्ला नहीं ला रहे हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. The price fixed is quite fair, but they expect higher prices during the lean season and whoever has holding capacity holds on so that they may get higher prices.

Shri Ranga: What do you mean by 'holds'? The farmers are not hoarders?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I said: "holds on".

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि काश्तकारों को ज्यादा दाम मिल रहा है। अगर यह सही है तो फिर काश्तकार ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करने के लिए कोशिश क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वे तो पूरी पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : तो फिर अनाज क्यों कम पड़ता है ?

Simplification of Voting Procedure

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*200. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh**
Shri Yashpal Singh
Shri M. L. Dwivedi
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
Shri D. C. Sharma
Shri P. R. Chakraverti
Shri P. C. Borooah
Shrimati Savitri Nigam
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Election Commission convened a meeting of representatives of all the political parties in the country to evolve a code for governing election expenses, elimination of corrupt practices and simplification of voting procedure; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The Election Commission did not convene a meeting of representatives of all political parties in the country. It, however, convened a meeting of the leaders of various groups in Parliament on the 12th September, 1964 and discussed topics of general importance relating to election expenses, elimination of corrupt practices, simplification of voting procedure etc. The meeting decided that the parties should send to the Election Commission a detailed memorandum giving their views on certain questions discussed at the meeting. The Election Commission, will, on receipt of the memoranda from the various parties, consider the views expressed by them and forward its recommendations, if any, to the Government of India.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that in September or October last the Election Commission sent a team of experts to the United Kingdom to study the working of the election machinery in that country and also to study the manner in which they keep the election expenses down to the minimum; if so, may we know whether that team of experts learned any useful lessons there and whether any of those lessons are giving to be put into practice in this country?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Election Commission was one of the teams that went to watch the election in the United Kingdom. The practice prevailing in the United Kingdom is entirely different and I am afraid we cannot copy them out *in toto* in our country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why did you send the team?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Just to learn.

Mr. Speaker: Just to learn that their method is different.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Has a suggestion come forward from some quarters to the Election Commission and the Government that the gram panchayat should be treated as the basic unit for the location of polling booths in future in order to avoid unnecessary and excessive use of motor cars during election times?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is one of the proposals made.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि ख़र्च कम किया जाये । क्या इलैक्शन कमीशन ने कभी इस बात पर ग़ौर किया है कि कैंडीडेट्स को कारें इस्तेमाल करने के सम्बन्ध में रोक दिया जाये क्योंकि अगर कारें बन्द हो जायेंगी, तो इलैक्शन का ख़र्च ख़ुद कम हो जायेगा ? क्या कारों की दौड़ पर कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाने का विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे देश में घोड़े भी तो कम हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : लोग पैदल चलें ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Election Commission wanted to have the benefit of the views of leaders of groups in Parliament. But there was no unanimity of views among them. Some members suggested that the use of cars should be restricted to one, while some others suggested that it should be restricted to one car for each Assembly Constituency plus one extra.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि संसद् में विरोधी दलों के लीडर्ज को बुलाया गया था, लेकिन उन्होंने अभी तक कोई मेमोरेंडम नहीं दिया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इलैक्शन कमीशन ने अपनी तरफ़ से कोई मस्विदा तैयार किया है कि इस कानून में क्या संशोधन, परिवर्तन या सहूलियतें रखनी चाहिए; यदि हां तो वे क्या हैं; यदि नहीं, तो इलैक्शन कमीशन सुस्त क्यों बैठा है ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I have said earlier, the Election Commission wanted to avail itself of the views of leaders of groups in Parliament. If no views would be forthcoming, certainly the Election Commission will take its own decision.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह ठीक है कि संसद् के विभिन्न दलों की राय मांगी गई है, लेकिन जो तीन आम चुनाव हो चुके हैं, क्या उनके अनुभव के आधार पर इलैक्शन कमीशन ने स्वयं कुछ ऐसे विचार प्रकट किये हैं क्या अपने कोई पायंट्स बनाए हैं जिन पर इन ग्रुपों को छोड़ कर और लोग विचार-विमर्श कर सकें ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यही तो मैंने पूछा था लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय बताना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Certainly, the Election Commission has some views of its own. But, as I have stated earlier, it wanted to hear the views of leaders of groups in Parliament first before taking a decision.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या तीन आम चुनावों के अनुभव के आधार पर कुछ नहीं सीखा है ? अगर सीखा है, तो क्या सीखा है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Election Commission has its experience of the last three general elections. At the same time, it wanted to have the views of political parties.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What are those views?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: You will know them in course of time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This question has been hanging fire for the last 13 years and the representatives of political parties have been meeting the Election Commission frequently. In spite of consideration and discussion of this question for such a long time, are we to understand that Government have no suggestions of their own for decreasing the election expenses?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Four points of views have been expressed on this question. One view is that the limit on election expenses should be reduced. A second view is that it should be maintained at the present level. A third view is that it should be enhanced still further. The fourth view is that there should be no restriction at all on election expenses. There-

fore, it is for the political parties to arrive at a settlement on this question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: India being a secular State may I know whether Government propose to ban political parties which have taken communal names or nomenclatures?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That does not arise out of this question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Election Commission has submitted any report, pointing out the defects in the existing system and recommending improvements? If not, what was the reason for sending a team to UK if the lessons learnt from that country could not be utilized here?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I may inform the House that the team was not sent by the Government of India. The Government of United Kingdom requested the Election Commission to send a team to watch the elections in United Kingdom. The expenses were met by that government.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इलैक्शन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में पूछा है, लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

एयर इंडिया की विमान सेवायें

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*201. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री म० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इंडिया की वर्तमान विमान सेवाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) वे कौन से मार्ग हैं जिनसे लाभ हो रहा है और वे कौन से मार्ग हैं जिन पर विमान सेवा में घाटा हो रहा है ; और

(ग) एयर इंडिया को अमरीका जाने वाली विमान सेवाओं में प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ग). मैं सभा की मेज़ पर जरूरी सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण रखता हूं ।

विवरण

(क) बढ़े हुए यातायात की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए एयर इण्डिया का चौथी योजना की अवधि में 5 सब-सानिक एयर क्राफ्ट खरीदने का विचार है । उन्होंने एक वायुयान के लिए आर्डर भी दे दिया है जिसके मार्च 1965 के मध्य तक मिलने की आशा है ।

(ख) एयर इण्डिया द्वारा परिचालित मार्ग निम्न प्रकार है :—

भारत यू० के० यू० एस० ए०
भारत रूस यू० के०
भारत पूर्व अफ्रीका
भारत जापान
भारत आस्ट्रेलिया फिजी
भारत इण्डोनेशिया

भारत इण्डोनेशिया को छोड़ कर बाकी इन सभी मार्गों पर मुनाफा हो रहा है । हाल ही में दक्षिण-पूर्व क्षेत्र में राजनैतिक अस्थिरता के कारण भारत इण्डोनेशिया मार्ग पर घाटा अनुभव किया गया है ।

(ग) यू० एस० ए० के साथ, हाल ही में, बातचीत सफलतापूर्वक समाप्त हुई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एयर इण्डिया अब, पूरे वर्ष लन्दन और न्यूयार्क के बीच एक दैनिक आवृत्ति की सेवा चलाता है, जिसकी प्रतियोगात्मक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है । बिक्री संगठन और प्रयत्नों का नियमित रूप से पुनर्विलोकन किया जाता है और उन्हें सशक्त बनाया जाता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो बयान सदन-पटल पर रखा गया है, उसमें कहा गया है कि

यू० एस० ए० में हमारे जो जहाज चल रहे हैं, उनकी कम्पीटीटिव स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है । मैंने यह पूछा था कि हमारी जो सेवा यू० एस० ए० में चलती है, क्या उसमें लाभ होना शुरू हो गया है, यदि नहीं, तो दूसरी सेवाओं के मुकाबले में कितनी हानि हो रही है ।

श्री कानूनगो : (ख) के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि छः सर्विसें चल रही हैं । एक को छोड़ कर सभी रूट्स पर नफा हो रहा है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने यू० एस० का पूछा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बताया तो है कि भारत इण्डोनेशिया वाली सर्विस को छोड़ कर बाकी सब मुनाफा दे रही हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने तुलनात्मक आंकड़े पूछे हैं। इंग्लैण्ड, अमरीका को हमारी सर्विस तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से ज्यादा आमदनी दे रही है या कम ?

श्री कानूनगो : इसकी तुलना नहीं की जा सकती है । रूट अलग हैं । सफर लम्बा है । लेकिन हमारी सर्विस जो है, उसमें हमको नफा होता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पांच सुपरसौनिक एयरक्राफ्ट खरीदे जा रहे हैं। एक और अभी आने वाला है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन देशों से ये खरीदे जा रहे हैं और इनका मूल्य क्या है ?

श्री कानूनगो : बोइंग खरीदे जाते हैं और अमरीका से खरीदे जाते हैं । कीमत नहीं बता सकता हूं ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many routes were surveyed last year and how many of them were experimented?

Shri Kanungo: Last year, the only route which had been taken up is Delhi-London via Moscow and one more frequency on the U.S.A. route and the new route that had been opened last year was that of Fiji. Surveys are always conducted and there are plans for expansion. But that will depend upon the availability of aircraft and traffic prospects.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: इण्डोनेशिया के मार्ग पर जो घाटा हो रहा है, उस घाटे को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती है इस बारे में ।

There have been unsettled conditions in South-East Asia. Therefore, the traffic is not forthcoming.

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय और उत्तर प्रदेश विधान मण्डल के बीच विवाद

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*202.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री सुधांशु दास :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री हा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री जं० ब० सिं० बिष्ट :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री मानसिंह पु० पटेल :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री प्र० कं० देव :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री प्र० कु० घोष :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री हे० बी० कौजलगी :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या विधि मन्त्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 280 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय और उत्तर प्रदेश विधान-मण्डल के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार सम्बन्धी विवाद पर उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई राय पर निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने गत जनवरी में बम्बई में हुए विधान-मण्डलों के पीठासीन अधिकारियों के सम्मेलन द्वारा पारित किया गया संकल्प भी देखा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार संविधान में संशोधन करने का है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). The Government has not come to any decision yet. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is having consultations with representatives of the various groups in Parliament with a view to arriving at an agreed decision on the matter. The Government is aware of the resolution passed by the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislatures held at Bombay and it will be taken into consideration.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : संसद् के पिछले अधिवेशन में जब इस विषय पर पर्याप्त विचार विमर्श हुआ था तो संसद् कार्य मंत्री ने निर्णय घोषित करते हुए यह कहा था कि विधान मंडलों के अध्यक्षकों का एक सम्मेलन होने वाला है, उसके बाद सरकार किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचेगी विधान मंडलों के अध्यक्षों का सम्मेलन हो चुका है और उन्होंने भी अपना निर्णय दे दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को अब निर्णय लेने में क्या कठिनाई हो रही है और कब तक वह इस मामले में कोई निर्णय ले लेगी ?

संचार तथा संसद्-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : आप लोगों की राय भी जाननी होगी ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि जो प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर्स थे उनकी राय तो आ गई लेकिन आप की वे लेना चाहते है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : विधान मंडलों के अध्यक्षों का जो सम्मेलन बम्बई में हुआ था और उन्होंने जो प्रस्ताव पारित किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में विधि मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The reaction should be slow. This is a very difficult and delicate question. We have to proceed with care and caution.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह तो कोई अर्थ न हुआ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि उन्होंने अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं किया है और उनकी अभी तक अपनी कोई राय नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इसका मतलब यह भी हुआ कि सरकार किसी दबाव में ऐसी दबी हुई है कि कोई स्वतंत्र निर्णय नहीं ले पा रही है ।

पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री त्यागी) : हाउस की राय है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : हाउस की राय स्पष्ट है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that according to the Law Minister and other eminent jurists who have expressed their opinion, there is no conflict between the pronouncement of the Supreme Court and the function of the Legislature and that any attempt to amend the Constitution will be an erosion in the fundamental rights of the people? I would like to know whether Government have taken this into account and whether they have taken a decision not to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Government say that they have not taken any decision. But Shri Banerjee wants them to say whether they have taken a decision not to amend the Constitution. Not to amend the Constitution also would mean taking a decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is that after the Presiding Officers' Conference . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have followed the hon. Member all right. He had asked whether in view of the opinion expressed, Government had taken a decision not to amend the Constitution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because my information is that Government have been influenced by . .

Mr. Speaker: Government say that they have not taken any decision, and when they say so, I have to accept it that they have not taken any decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Or Government will not take any decision?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In what way and by what date do Government propose to consult the Members of Parliament further in this matter of amending the Constitution in response to the call given by the Presiding Officers' Conference at Bombay?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is unnecessary.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This question has many facets. We have to arrive at an area of agreement between the legislature and the judiciary. Whatever decisions we may arrive at, we should look to the dignity of the legislatures, the independence and jurisdiction of the judiciary and the liberty of the individual. Therefore, we should go slow in the matter. I may add . . .

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : एवः प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है . . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Government want to go slow. So, the Members should not move faster.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order. The answer given by the Deputy Minister is completely wide of the mark. I wanted to know in what way and by what date it was proposed to consult the Members of Parliament further in this matter. I am not asking at what pace and at what speed Government propose to go.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I had convened a meeting some time ago during the last session. That meeting has not concluded. I am thinking of invitin gthe Members again for a meeting. But apart from that, as you will remember, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has said that hon. Members would like to have a discussion on the no-day-yet-named motion or something like that. In spite of the fact that the financial programme is heavy, I have agreed, on behalf of Government, that we shall find time for that discussion in the House.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या इस सुस्त सरकार को यह मालूम है कि आज जब इस देश के कुछ न्यायधीशों ने अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में और वकील समाज ने प्रत्यक्ष रूप में विधान मंडलों को अपनी सबार्डिनेट कोर्टस बनाने का जो प्रचार जारी कर दिया है उसके खिलाफ जनता में विद्रोह है . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should withdraw that expression.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When we have the responsibility here to protect the rights of others, we should see that we rise to the occasion and there

is no complaint or grievance left in the mind of anybody. That is a delicate responsibility and we ought to prove ourselves worthy of that trust. Then alone we can claim all those privilleges. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Members . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is how the privilege is abused.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जब वह बोलते हैं तो और भी बुरा बोलते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Let there not be any reflection on the judiciary.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : खुद तो उलटा पुलटा बोलते हैं और दूसरों को भाषण देते हैं, तमाशा देखिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल कीजिये ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस देश के मुट्ठी भर एक संगठित वर्ग ने जो इस प्रकार का प्रतिपादन देश में शुरू किया है कि विधान मंडलों के अधिकार कम कर दिये जायें और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बढ़ा दिये जायें, क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि इस संगठित प्रचार के प्रति इस देश की जनता में बहुत विद्रोह है और क्या यह भी मालूम है कि प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर्स के सम्मेलन ने जो राय दी है उस राय का समर्थन आज सम्पूर्ण देश में हो रहा है ? अगर उनको यह मालूम है तो इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to a point of order . . .

Mr. Speaker: There can be difference of opinion. One might think that this is the correct view, while another might think that the contrary view is correct.

Shri Solanki: This is a national decision and not that of *'muttee-bhar log'*.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This question has to be decided calmly and patiently. Passions and anger should not come into play. We are also awaiting the decision of the Allahabad High Court in the case of Keshar Singh. So, let us go slowly and cautiously and carefully. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Again a sermon.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : संविधान के जिन अनुच्छेदों में विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न दिया हुआ है उसी को ले कर सारा झगड़ा चला, उन्हीं में यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट की जो चीजें हैं वह लागू होंगी । तो क्या यह भारतीय संविधान के प्रति अनादर नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस के लिए संशोधन किया जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो कई दफे उठ चुका है । इस का भी जिक्र है । अनादर है तो है नहीं है तो नहीं है । लेकिन यह सवाल इस वक्त नहीं उठाया जा सकता ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पहले मैंने उठाया था लेकिन वह रह गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने सवाल पर उठाया है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने भी सवाल पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है ।

Mr. Speaker: I can hear only one at a time, not two.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न को ले कर सारी चर्चा चल रही है और संविधान के संशोधन का भीप्रश्न है इस विशेषाधिकारों के प्रश्न को ले कर । जो हाउस आफ कामन्स के विशेषाधिकार हैं उनका भी इस में जिक्र है । तो इस का उस से क्या सम्बन्ध है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए यहां पूरे मंत्री की आवश्यकता होती

है । लेकिन ऐसे अवसरों पर अक्सर पूरे मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं होते । क्या आप के पास कोई ऐसी सूचना है या क्या आप से कोई ऐसी आज्ञा मांगी गई है कि सम्बन्धित मंत्री इस समय यहां उपस्थित नहीं हो सकेंगे । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो व्यवस्था अभी मांगी गई है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं पहले ही कह देना चाहता हूं कि जब मैंने यह कहा था कि शनिवार और इतवार को छुट्टियां रहेंगी और उन को कभी वर्किंग डेज़ नहीं रक्खा जायेगा तो उस का मतलब यही था कि जो मंत्री हैं वह शनिवार को बाहर जा सकते हैं लेकिन सोमवार से शुक्रवार तक यहीं रहें, और इस दफा तो खास तौर से इतना ज्यादा वक्त था । अब की शनिवार को छुट्टी नहीं थी लेकिन उस वक्त भी गैर हाजिर हो सकते थे । बजट के वक्त वह ऐसा कर सकते थे । इस बारे में आखिरी फैसला तो मंत्रीमंडल का है और प्रधान मंत्री जो हैं यह उन का काम है, मगर मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि जो बाकी दिन हैं उन में यह शिकायत न हो कि जो सम्बन्धित मंत्री हैं वह हाजिर नहीं हैं, जब तक कि कोई खास ऐसा जरूरी काम न हो, और इस बात के लिए ऐप्री किया गया था, और मंत्रियों ने भी इस को माना था, जहां तक मुझे याद है । मुझे आशा है कि इस बारे में ज्यादा ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा ।

दूसरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर श्री यादव ने उठाया है । लेकिन वह यहां नहीं उठता । अगर कोई अनादर की बात है भी तो मेरा कहना है कि यह सवाल क्वेश्चन अवर में नहीं उठाया जा सकता ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Now the question Hour is over. Calling Attention.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I had asked long ago, when Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad was putting his question.

Mr. Speaker: Now he cannot raise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Corporations to Develop Tourism

*203. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Heda:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Union Government propose to set up two Corporations to develop tourism in the country;

(b) if so, when these are likely to be set up; and

(c) the extent to which the setting up of these corporations will help Government in increasing the number of tourists visiting India?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Government have already set up India Tourism Hotel Corporation with effect from 21st January, 1965. The other Corpo-

ration namely India Tourism Corporation is likely to be set up shortly.

(c) These Corporations would remove certain deterrents to tourist traffic and would, therefore, help to step up tourist traffic to India. It is, however, not possible to state exactly the extent to which this benefit would accrue.

Haldia Port

*204. **Shri Prabhat Kar:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in developing Haldia as a subsidiary port of Calcutta; and

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred by the Centre in this regard?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A master plan for the development of a new Dock system at Haldia has been prepared in consultation with the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Consulting Engineers and experts from the Port of London Authority. The Plan has been approved in principle by the World Bank. Certain hydraulic studies relating to the project were undertaken by the Hydraulic Study Department of the Commissioners. The World Bank are satisfied with the studies made and have expressed the opinion that commencement of the construction work need not be delayed for any further study. At the request of the Commissioners, the Government of West Bengal instituted proceedings for the acquisition of 9.373 sq. miles of land at Haldia in stages. So far, 4.6 sq. miles of land have been acquired, but the possession of the homestead pockets in this area has yet to be taken. Considerable progress has also been made on the detailed planning of the various facilities to be provided.

The land required for the rail link has been acquired by the Government of West Bengal and handed over to the South Eastern Railway. The existing road between Panchkura and Haldia, which has to be used for transport of construction material, is being widened and strengthened by the Government of West Bengal. To relieve the congestion of traffic in this area, the West Bengal Government have taken in hand the construction of the Tamluk Road. The preliminary works of the National highway to be connected to Haldia and National highway No. 6 have also been taken in hand by the West Bengal Government. To meet the energy requirements of the new Dock system and the industries to be sited in the vicinity, the West Bengal Government have made necessary arrangements for extending the power grid from Kolaghat to Haldia. Water supply arrangements are also being planned.

Tender documents for major engineering works are under preparation and are expected to be completed soon.

(b) The total expenditure incurred by the Calcutta Port Commissioners up to the 31st January, 1965 amounted to Rs. 167.5 lakhs.

Price of Rice

*205. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the price of rice sold at fair-price shops; and

(b) if so, the increase per quintal and the date from which it is effective?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issue prices of rice were raised by Rs. 9·13 to Rs. 26·42 per

quintal in the different States depending upon the variety. The price of coarse rice was raised by the Government of India with effect from 1st January, 1965 and those of superior varieties from 2nd January 1965.

Civil Pilots

*206. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Heda:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the assessed requirement of pilots for Air-India and Indian Airlines Corporation during each year of the Third Plan;

(b) the steps taken to meet the requirement;

(c) the reasons for suspending certain services when pilots are not doing full hours of duty;

(d) the manner in which the purchase of aircraft and opening of various services were coordinated with availability of pilots; and

(e) the extent of loss sustained by both the Corporations during the current year as a result of curtailment of their services on account of shortage of pilots?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3882/65].

Moscow-London Air India Services

*207. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri V. B. Gandhi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Government is persisting in its policy of discrimination against Air-India by refusing it the permission to carry passengers from Moscow to London and vice-versa;

(b) whether the Pakistan International Airlines is allowed to operate on the same route that is denied to Air-India;

(c) whether Government has discussed the matter with the U.K. Government to get the discrimination removed; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). There is no question of any discrimination; matters of this kind are settled in bilateral negotiations. During these negotiations the British Government were prepared to offer Air-India the same facilities as they gave Pakistan International Airlines on the London-Moscow sector but this did not suit Air-India since an intermediate stop would have filtered away the advantage of a quicker through connection. In view of our pool arrangements with B.O.A.C. we are naturally disappointed at this lack of appreciation of our needs but we hope that on further consideration the British Government may relent in their attitude.

(c) Yes, Secretary, Civil Aviation discussed with the Minister and Permanent Secretary of Civil Aviation in U.K. this matter and in pursuance of these discussions we have recently

asked for a review of this restriction as provided in the agreement.

(d) The reply of the British Government is awaited.

Delhi Milk Scheme

*208. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for converting Delhi Milk Scheme into a limited concern in the interest of efficiency of service;

(b) when the limited concern is likely to come into being; and

(c) the main details thereof with particular reference to rights and privileges of its employees in the new concern?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the proposed Company have been drafted. Further steps regarding conversion of the Delhi Milk Scheme into a Limited Company are expected to be completed shortly.

(b) It is not possible to indicate any specific date but every endeavour is being made to register the Company as early as possible.

(c) Details regarding the proposed Limited Company are still under consideration. The rights and privileges of the existing employees of the Delhi Milk Scheme will not be adversely affected by the conversion of the Delhi Milk Scheme into a Company.

Pool-Partnership of Air-India

*209. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of the pool-partnership of Air-India with other international airlines; and

(b) whether the partnership is operating satisfactorily and with good results?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) The arrangements are bilateral and are based on recognition of mutual interests in facing stiff competition from other airlines on routes in which pool partners are interested.

(b) By and large the objective of these arrangements is being adequately served.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली

*210. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **सामाजिक सुरक्षा** मंत्री खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कुप्रबन्ध के आरोपों के बारे में 15 दिसम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 515 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है । मैनेजर के स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है ।

Import of Rice

*211. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import more rice from Burma;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether an agreement to this effect has been signed with the Government of Burma?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A contract was signed on the 3rd February, 1965 for the purchase of 2·0 lakh long tons of rice from Burma in 1965. The shipments will be completed by the end of December, 1965.

Assistance to Destitutes

*212. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to provide assistance to destitutes on a limited basis; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) A scheme to provide for pension to aged destitutes is under consideration. Another scheme providing for relief and assistance to the physically handicapped and destitute women and children has been already circulated to State Governments for implementation on a pilot basis.

(b) Under the scheme circulated to State Governments, relief and assistance will be provided to the persons concerned through Social Assistance Bureaux to be set up by Civic Bodies/voluntary organisations. 75 per cent of the expenditure on implementation of the Scheme in the pilot stage will be borne by the Central Government and the balance by the Civic Bodies/voluntary organisations concerned. State Governments will bear the cost of administration. A number of pilot projects are expected to be set up from the next financial year.

Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited

*213. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri J. N. Hazarika:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to participate in the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Limited by acquiring a share in the equity capital of the company; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The main terms of agreement provide for the transfer of all the 5,00,000 ordinary shares of the value of £1 each of M/s. Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited to the President of India for a nominal value of £1. 4,50,000 shares out of these have been transferred to the name of the President of India and his nominees. The balance of 50,000 shares continue to remain with M/s. Rivers Steam Navigation Company (Holdings) Limited and the Earl of Inch Cape. These shares will be transferred, as and when required by the Government of India.

The new Board of Directors consists of ten Directors nominated by the Government of India. In addition, three existing Directors of the Company, all British nationals, have been retained on the Board. With these changes, the control of the Company

has been taken over by the Government of India.

Licences for Sugar Factories

*214. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for sugar factories up-till now in co-operative sector and private sector during the last two years;

(b) whether Government contemplates to issue more new licences;

(c) if so, the number of licences to be issued for the coming year and the capacity thereof; and

(d) whether the policy of Government is to give new licences in private sector or co-operative sector?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Since January, 1963, 63 letters of intent have been issued for expansion of existing sugar factories—23 co-operatives and 40 joint stock. No letter of intent has been issued for a new unit during this period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Licences for establishment of about 10 new sugar factories as well as expansion in a few more existing units are likely to be issued during 1965.

(d) In the matter of expansion of existing sugar factories, licences are granted on merits to both joint stock and cooperatives while applications for new sugar factories are examined on merits from the point of view of existing cane availability and future cane potential in the area and preference is given to a cooperative over a joint stock concern if there are applications from both the parties for the same site.

Cases launched under Essential Commodities Act

*215. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangement has been made with the States to send report of cases launched under the Essential Commodities Act, 1964;

(b) if so, the number of prosecutions and convictions launched in various States since the Act was amended by Parliament; and

(c) the effect of the Act and its enforcement in States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3883/65].

(c) Practically all the State Governments have notified the appointment of special magistrates for summary trial. The effect has been salutary on the wholesale trade, though it is difficult to isolate the effect of any one particular measure taken by Government.

Rice from Pakistan

*216. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Food Delegation recently visited Pakistan to

contract import of rice from Pakistan in return for Indian goods;

(b) if so, the quantity of rice proposed to be imported; and

(c) the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement was signed on the 11th January, 1965 for the purchase of 50,000 tons of rice from Pakistan.

(c) Payment for the rice will be made in non-convertible Indian rupees to be utilised by Pakistan for the purchase of goods from India.

Calcutta Port

*217. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the shipping companies which use Calcutta Port have complained of slow movement of ships to and from that port and have threatened to enhance their freight charges if conditions do not improve immediately; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government and the Calcutta Port Authorities to improve port operations in Calcutta and to remove the legitimate grievances of the shippers?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Goa as Tourist Centre

*218. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Heda:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether Government propose to develop Goa as a tourist centre?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes, because of its various tourist attractions.

Food Policy

*219. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. B. Patil:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are experiencing difficulties in securing full cooperation from the States in implementing the agreed food policy;

(b) whether it is a fact that the surplus States did not carry out fully the obligations they had undertaken; and

(c) the steps taken to evolve a food policy on an all-India basis?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). As the interests of surplus and deficit States are not identical, there is bound to be some difference of approach. It is, however, not a fact that Government are experiencing difficulties in securing co-operation from the States. Some of the surplus States could not fully meet the obligations undertaken by them due to certain unforeseen developments. Frequent consultations with the State Governments are held and the food policy in India is evolved on an agreed all-India basis.

बीज निगम

*220. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री प० ह० भील :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री वें० वेंकटासुब्बया :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :
श्री फ० गौ० सेन :
श्री राम सेवक :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार खाद्य संकट को हल करने के लिए एक बीज निगम बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों को योजना भेज दी गयी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) से (घ) भारत सरकार ने धान तथा गेहूं को छोड़ कर विभिन्न फसलों के बीजों का उत्पादन तथा विपणन करने के लिए कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत स्वायत्त निकाय के रूप में एक राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की स्थापना की है। इस समय राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम संकर मक्का, संकर ज्वार तथा कुछ प्रकार की सब्जियों और चारे के बीजों के सम्बन्ध में कार्य कर रहा है।

राजकीय बीज सम्वर्धन फार्मों में आधार-बीजों के उत्पादन के पश्चात उसमें आगे विभिन्न स्तरों पर उनके संवर्धन, प्रमाणीकरण, उपलब्धि, भण्डारण तथा उचित मूल्यों तथा उचित समय पर कृषकों को वितरित करने की समस्या बनी रहती है। इन सब कार्यों को प्रभावशाली ढंग से करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह सुझाव दिया है कि इसके लिए राजकीय बीज निगमों की स्थापना की जाए जिससे कि कार्यक्रम को अर्ध-व्यापारिक ढंग से चलाया जा सके। उनकी प्रतिक्रिया की प्रतीक्षा है।

Farmers' Role in Country's Economy

*221. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme is being finalised to give more recognition to the role of farmers in the development of the country's economy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The salient features of the scheme to give more recognition to the role of farmers in the development of the country's economy are:

(i) Outstanding farmer leaders are to be honoured by the award of a suitable title on the occasion of Republic Day.

(ii) Crop competitions are to be organised and the farmers achieving highest yields be awarded medals at the State level, at the District level and at the Block and Village levels.

(iii) Outstanding progressive farmers are to be invited annually for the celebration of a farmers' day at the Centre and at the State level. Similar functions are also to be organised at District and Block levels.

(iv) Selected farmers are to be invited to give radio interviews on their performance.

(v) Photographs of outstanding farmers are to be displayed at Information Rooms at State, District and Block levels, Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges, Agricultural Universities. Permanent exhibitions etc. They are also to be published in Newspapers and Magazines. A brochure giving these photographs and the activities of these farmers is to be published in each State in local language every year.

(vi) Documentary films are to be produced showing improved agricultural practices adopted by outstanding farmers.

(vii) The progressive farmers are to be given prizes in kind in recognition of their meritorious work in agricultural, horticulture and animal husbandry production.

(viii) Study tour to Research Stations, Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges, outstanding private farms are to be organised for progressive farmers.

(ix) Selected progressive farmers are to be exchanged from one area to another to enable them to benefit from each other's experiences.

(x) Facilities for higher training are to be provided to selected farmers.

(xi) Selected progressive farmers are to be associated with Agricultural Production Committees at Panchayat, Block, District and State Levels.

2. The Scheme as drawn up above is under the consideration of the Government.

Replacement of Aircraft of I.A.C.

*222. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. Nfi Tiwary:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to replace the existing fleet of Dakotas, Skymasters and Viscounts of the Indian Airlines Corporation with Avro-748 and Caravelles in order to augment its domestic services; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) The need for replacing the Dakotas was accepted by the Corporation several years back. The replacement has been slow due to foreign exchange difficulties. The existing Dakota fleet will be replaced as soon as the Corporation is able to

secure Avro-748 Series II or other suitable aircraft for the regional routes.

The Skymasters and Viscounts will also have to be replaced during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(b) An Avro-748 Series II aircraft is expected to be handed over to IAC for trials in the beginning of March. Subject to the aircraft being found suitable for commercial operations the Dakotas will be gradually replaced as the Avros are delivered to the Corporation for route operation.

Voting Rights to Members

460. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Acts in which provisions have been made for giving voting rights to the Members of the State Legislatures and Parliament to elect or to get elected to the office of the President of the Block Committee and District Committees under Panchayat Raj Act;

(b) whether any advice has been given to Bihar and other States not to confer voting rights to such persons in the election Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the reactions of the States, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The functioning of a Member of Parliament or of a Legislature of a State as a full member of a Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad with the right to vote or hold office is likely to stifle the growth of local leadership. State Governments have therefore been advised that M.Ps./M.L.As. should only be associate members of the Panchayati Raj bodies. The present position in the States is given in the Annexure. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3884/65].

Loan to Farmers

461. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the short term loans under the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme will be given to the agriculturists through the cooperative societies under the authority of Reserve Bank of India in terms of acreage equal to the cost of manure and other expenditure as estimated by Government, in the Madras State; and

(b) whether there is any provision under the package scheme for giving loans for the Coconut plantations and groundnut cultivation in the Madras State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Under the Intensive Agricultural Programmes, the cultivators participating in the programme are given loans on the basis of their production needs reflected in the farm production plans which are prepared for each such cultivating family. The production needs include cultivators' requirements of various inputs like fertilisers, seeds and other production requisites and also some cultivation expenses. The needs of credit are determined with reference to each crop on the basis of a broad crop-wise scale of finance related to the inputs and the acreage involved. In Madras, the maximum amount up to which a single cropped land under paddy is to be financed under the Package Programme is Rs. 125-150 per acre. For double cropped land, two loans may be provided up to Rs. 125-150 per acre for each crop. There are similar norms adopted for other crops for working out the credit requirements. The loans are given mostly by cooperative societies in Madras which are assisted with funds, whenever required, by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) For coconut cultivation under the package programme no separate

provision has been made for giving loans. However, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned as short-term loan to the Government of Madras for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers on credit amongst the cultivators for application on coconut during the current year (1964-65).

So far as ground-nut is concerned, provision has been made for making cultivation advances to the agriculturists at the rate of Rs. 75 per acre in the case of rainfed crop and Rs. 100 per acre in the case of irrigated crop in the selected districts of South Arcot (2 units), North Arcot, Coimbatore and Madurai. In two other units taken up for groundnut cultivation in the Lower Bhavani Project area comprising Gobi and Erode taluks in Coimbatore district, provision has been made for giving credit to the ryots through the cooperatives at the rate of Rs. 150 per acre.

By-Elections in Kashmir

462. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce change in the Election procedure of the By Election to Kashmir Assembly to be held in April next; and

(b) if so, the details of the changes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). As the elections to the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir are held in accordance with the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957, and the Rules made there-under, the Government of India are not directly concerned with those elections. It is, however, understood that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has under consideration a proposal to introduce the marking system of voting at the ensuing bye-election to the State Legislative Assembly.

Purchase of Foodgrains

463. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the centres in the Madras State from which the Food Corporation of India will be purchasing the paddy at controlled rates directly from producers; and

(b) whether payment for the purchases will be made simultaneously?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The purchase operations of the Corporation in Madras State are expected to start only from 1st October, 1965. As such, it is not possible at present to indicate the centres from which the paddy will be purchased by the Corporation directly from producers.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Land Acquisition Law

464. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land Acquisition Law has become faulty and outdated; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve it to simplify the procedure for acquiring land?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Law which is in the concurrent list has been amended recently by Parliament and modifications have also been made from time to time according to local conditions and needs by State Legislatures. Recently a Committee has been appointed with Shri M. S. Thacker, Member Planning Commission, as Chairman to suggest legislative and other measures for speeding up the acquisition of land for housing schemes.

Amendment of Advocates Act, 1961

465. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the amendment of the Advocates Act 1961 in order to mitigate the hardships caused to those who, though eligible for enrolment under the said Act, have not been admitted as Advocates; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Commodities in Co-operative Stores

466. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of essential commodities like wheat, rice, pulses and edible oils including vanaspati ghee in various co-operative stores in Delhi like the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Stores, M.Ps' Consumer Co-operative Stores and Delhi State Co-operative Stores vary from store to store;

(b) if so, the average prices of the above items each month since April, 1964 in each of the above-mentioned stores; and

(c) the reasons for considerable variation in prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir, in the case of goods the prices of which are not fixed by the Government.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3885/65.]

(c) The reasons are:

(i) differences in the price at which stocks are purchased,

(ii) variations in the cost of transportation, and

(iii) variations in the overheads and rentals.

Survey of Cauvery Delta

467. Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team of the U.S. Agency for International Development which carried out a detailed survey of the Cauvery Delta has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations for increasing the agricultural production in the area; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to implement those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The main recommendations are briefly as follows:—

(i) Additional storages should be provided, if feasible, particularly on the down-stream side of the Mettur Dam to improve the present pattern of irrigation water availability in the Project. . . . .

(ii) Detailed groundwater survey of the delta and surrounding area should be carried out with a view to promoting supplemental use of groundwater supplies with the present surface water supplies.

(iii) The betterment programme for the old Cauvery Delta Irrigation System should be given high priority and the work expedited.

(iv) A detailed soil and land classification survey and an agro-economic study of all aspects of agriculture should be carried out for planning an effi-

cient irrigated agriculture programme in the Delta.

(v) A cadre of agricultural workers trained in basic farm engineering and irrigation should be drawn to guide and assist cultivators in improving the field delivery and drainage system.

(vi) Extension activities in water use and management and in irrigation—related cultivating practices should be stepped up within the I.A.D.P. framework.

(vii) The programme of seed multiplication and introduction of high-yielding crop varieties suitable for use in improved irrigation techniques should be intensified.

(viii) The drainage in Lower Delta area should be improved by installing batteries of high-volume, low-head pumps operating out of well-designed collection galleries.

(c) Copy of the Report has been sent to the Madras Government for examination and preparation of suitable programmes for increasing agricultural production.

Intermediate and Minor Ports

468. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in developing the intermediate and minor ports in the country during the Third Plan;

(b) the total amount allotted for the development of intermediate and minor ports in the Third Plan; and

(c) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Third Five Year Plan for the Ministry of Transport includes a programme costing Rs. 1204·61 lakhs for the development of intermediate and minor ports. The details of provision made in the Central Sector and expenditure incurred are indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Name of the State/ Project	Cost of the Project as included in The Third Plan	Expenditure incurred during the first four years—actuals for the first three years and estimated for the fourth year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Schemes to be executed by the Govt. of India		
1	Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation	301·00	209·31
2	Pondicherry Pier Project	11·25	10·69
3	orts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive and Minicoy Islands	48·58	12·40
	TOTAL . .	360·83	232·40

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Cost of Schemes to be executed by the State Government but to be financed by loans granted by the Government of India		
4	Orissa .	160·10	5·18 **for Chandbali and Gopalpur only. In addition, the Orissa Government is developing Paradeep as an all-weather Port, the cost of which is Rs. 20 crores
5	Andhra Pradesh	45·00	20·50
6	Madras	89·00	23·515
7	Pondicherry	10·00	1·00
8	Kerala	155·65	36·14
9	Mysore	59·12	38·32
10	Maharashtra	118·03	36·21
11	Gujrat .	206·88	75·864
	TOTAL .	843·78	236·729
	GRAND TOTAL .	1204·61	469·129

Besides, the Maritime State Governments have also made provision in their respective State Plans for the development of Minor Ports. The total is about Rs. 475 lakhs. Details of expenditure incurred and progress made on the various schemes are set out in the attached statement. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3886/65.]

Saharsa Parliamentary Bye-Election

469. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received by the Election Commission on the irregularities alleged to have been committed in counting votes in the Saharsa Parliamentary bye-election: and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir; three complaints have been received by the Election Commission alleging irregularities in the counting of votes in the Saharsa Parliamentary bye-election.

(b) One complaint was found by the Commission to be without substance; the other two complaints are still under the Commission's consideration.

Community Development Programme in Alipore

470. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the findings of the Indian Co-operative Union of the Community Development and Panchayati Raj in the Alipore block of the Union Territory of Delhi, which

show that the community development in Alipore as implemented since 1952 has crippled the people's initiative; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The Report is under examination. Reply will be placed on the Table of the House during the course of the current Session.

Shifting of Khandsari Units

471. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have approached the Central Government for imposing a ban on shifting of khandsari units from the Western Districts of U.P. to Punjab and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement with Hilton Hotels

472. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 624 on the 22nd December, 1964 regarding the finalisation of an agreement with M|s. Hilton Hotels International of U.S.A. for the establishment of a number of luxury hotels in India and state:

(a) whether the official committee to which this matter had been referred has given its findings; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

Subsidiary Foods

473. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken certain new steps to intensify measures to bring about a phased change in the food habits of the Indian people by reducing the consumption of cereals and substituting that with wholesome and economically produced subsidiary foods; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the availability of the subsidiary foods and for promoting their increased consumption?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A special Development Programme has been initiated for increasing the production of fruits, vegetables (including potatoes), milk, meat, fish and eggs in the different States and Union Territories of the country. Under this Programme, schemes for intensive production of vegetables and quick growing fruits in 40 big cities, fruit production in specially selected areas having good potentiality for development, production of certified seed potatoes, and other projects have been initiated. Schemes have also been sanctioned for the establishment of intensive poultry development blocks, expansion of the State poultry farms, establishment of poultry dressing plants and grant of loan and subsidy to poultry breeders. Measures have also been initiated for increasing the availability of subsidiary foods by preventing the losses

that occur due to deterioration by the application of scientific techniques of food preservation. Technological aids are also being sought such as in the production of protein from groundnuts, for increasing the availability and improving the nutritive quality of foodstuffs. The increased consumption of subsidiary foods is being promoted through systematic campaigns organised by mobile Food and Nutrition Extension vans and by the Institutes of Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, and the normal channels of publicity such a publication of leaflets and pamphlets, films, participation in exhibitions, newspapers and magazines, etc.

Shipping Corporation of India

474. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has placed orders for 20 vessels of an aggregate 200,000 gross tonnes; and

(b) if so, the firms with whom the orders have been placed and the capacity and the cost of each ship?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of the ships ordered is appended. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3887/65].

मद्रास-दिल्ली केरेवेल सेवा

475. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री**: क्या **असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्रास-दिल्ली केरेवेल विमान सेवा से अब तक कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वित्तीय आरम्भ में काफी हानि हुई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस हानि की पूर्ति के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) दिल्ली-मद्रास-दिल्ली कारेवेल सेवा पर फरवरी, 1964 से नवम्बर, 1964 तक होने वाला घाटा अनुमानतः लगभग 16.83 लाख रुपये है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) लोड बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कारपोरेशन ने एक अक्टूबर, 1964 से बंगलौर और दिल्ली के बीच यात्रियों को मद्रास से होकर उतने ही किराये पर यात्रा करने की अनुमति दे दी है जितना कि हैदराबाद से होकर जाने वाले वर्तमान मार्ग पर लगता है। बंगलौर-दिल्ली यातायात को मद्रास से होकर लाने ले जाने से दिल्ली/हैदराबाद और हैदराबाद/बंगलौर के क्षेत्रीय यातायात में भी बढ़ोतरी हो सकेगी। बेगमपत विमान क्षेत्र का विकास करते हुए उसे कारेवेल वायुयानों के योग्य बनाते ही, कारपोरेशन की, दिल्ली–मद्रास कारेवेल सेवा को हैदराबाद से होकर चलाने की योजना है।

Contribution towards Employees Provident Fund

476. **Shri S. M. Banerjee;**
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount outstanding against the employees and the employers as their share of contribution towards the Employees Provident Fund on 1st December 1964, throughout the country (State-wise); and

(b) the amount outstanding in Kanpur on the same date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The information is given below:

S. No.	State	Total amount outstanding on 1-12-64 (Employers' and employees' contribution)
		(Figures in 1 khs of Rupees)
1	Andhra Pradesh	18·13
2	Assam	1·42
3	Bihar	15·35
4	Delhi	0·48
5	Gujarat	64·76
6	Kerala	7·83
7	Madhya Pradesh	10·05
8	Madras	55·60
9	Maharashtra	183·05
10	Mysore	3·48
11	Orissa	6·15
12	Punjab	1·88
13	Rajasthan	6·30
14	Uttar Pradesh	39·27
15	West Bengal	90·63
	TOTAL	504·38

(b) The information for the Uttar Pradesh Region including Kanpur is given against serial (14) in part (a) above. Separate figures for Kanpur are not readily available.

Price of Atta

477. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the retail price of whole-meal atta has been fixed at 55 paisa per Kg. in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the price prevalent in the market is much more than this; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that atta is available at fixed price?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Only the retail price of whole-meal atta produced by the roller flour mills who mainly grind imported wheat supplied to them by Government has been fixed at 55 paise per Kg. in the Union Territory of Delhi. No price has been fixed for atta produced by *chakkies* out of indigenous wheat.

(b) and (c). There has been no report that whole-meal atta produced by roller flour mills was being sold in the market at a price higher than the control price.

Rice Prices in U.P.

478. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked the Centre to revise the rice prices; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices have been revised.

Uneconomic Sugar Factories

479. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Heda:
Shri Uikey
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Radhelal Vyas:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Starred Question No. 299 on the 1st December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee on rehabilitation and modernisation of old and uneconomic sugar factories has since submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the action Government propose to take thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

परिवार पेंशन योजना

480. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ईश्वर रेड्डी :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़फटकी :

क्या **सामाजिक सुरक्षा** मंत्री 29 सितम्बर 1964 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1502 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन कर्मचारियों पर परिवार पेंशन योजना लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कोयला खान श्रमिक भविष्य निधि के सदस्य हैं?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : कार्यकारी दल की बैठक नवम्बर, 1964 में हुई थी। यह फैसला किया गया था कि भविष्य निधि में अंशदान देने वालों के लिये कम से कम सेवा निवृत्ति परिवारिक पेंशन देने के हेतु पेंशन कोश की आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये नमूना सर्वेक्षण किया जाए। ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

I.A.C. Offices Abroad

481. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation propose to open Sales/Reservations offices in some important places abroad;

(b) whether Government have approved of this proposal; and

(c) if so, where these offices will be located?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Social Welfare Extension Projects in Punjab

482. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to the Government of Punjab during 1964-65 so far, for social welfare extension projects, social and moral hygiene and aftercare programme; and

(b) the actual amount spent in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The requisite information is given below:—

Scheme	Assistance given (upto 31-12-1964)
1. Welfare Extension Projects . . .	A sum of Rs. 93,595/- has been given to the implementing agencies in the State of Punjab.
2. Social and Moral Hygiene and Aftercare programme.	A budget provision of Rs 13,000/- exists during 1964-65. Central assistance to the extent of 50% of the expenditure will be released on receipt of the figures of actual expenditure from the State Government.

(b) 1. *Welfare Extension Projects*:

The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

2. *Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme*

Does not arise.

Agricultural Production

483. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which achieved the targets of agricultural production in the country during 1964-65;

(b) the names of the States which did not achieve the targets during the same period; and

(c) the main reasons for their failure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Year-wise targets of agricultural production have not been laid down under the Third Five Year Plan and estimates of production of different crops for 1964-65 are not yet available. However, a statement indicating the Third Plan targets of agricultural production in regard to foodgrains and the principal commercial crops for each of the States, as also the actual production for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 is enclosed. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 3888/65]. The overall agricultural production during the first three years of the Plan has remained steady although there have been spurts in production of various crops in different areas. The year 1964-65 holds out the promise of a substantial improvement in agricultural production in the country.

(c) The main factor responsible for the situation indicated in reply to parts (a) and (b) above has been adverse weather which has a profound impact on production in our country where less than one-fifth of the cropped area has assured irrigation facilities. Briefly, the crops that have been damaged and the major abnormalities in weather conditions during the last three years have been as under:

1961-62: The production of *jowar* and *tur* suffered a severe setback especially due to excessive rains during September-October, 1961 in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Cotton production also declined heavily in these States as also in Gujarat. The production of gram marked a decline due to severe cold wave and frosty conditions during December, 1961—January, 1962 in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

1962-63: The production of rice and sugarcane suffered heavy losses due to widespread drought conditions in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal and ill-distributed rainfall in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra and floods in Assam. Sugarcane production also suffered in Punjab due to inadequate rains. The production of wheat, barley, gram and rabi oilseeds suffered damage due to failure of winter rains in the Northern States particularly Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan during January, 1963.

1963-64: The production of wheat, barley, gram and other pulses and rabi oilseeds suffered heavily due to inadequate winter rains and the cold wave followed by the frosty conditions generally over the whole of north India in January, 1964. Production of *jowar* and *bajra* also decline due to a prolonged drought in Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat.

Grand Trunk Road

484. { Shri Subodh Hansda: / Shri S. C. Samanta: / Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 304 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state the up-to-

date progress made in constructing the bye-passes of the G.T. Road and other works to reduce the heavy pressure of traffic along the Grand Trunk Road in West Bengal?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The following four bye-passes are proposed to be constructed by the Central Government as one of the measures to relieve congestion along the Grand Trunk Road in West Bengal:—

(i) Bye-Pass from the Vivekananda Bridge at Bally in Howrah District to Saptagram in Hooghly District.

(ii) Bye-pass from Saptagram to Silamgarh.

(iii) Bye-pass at Burdwan.

(iv) Bye-pass at Asansol.

2. The bye-pass at (i) as 25.2 miles in length and is estimated to cost Rs. 382.40 lakhs as per the recent assessment. It is proposed to have a four lane divided highway in the first 3.9 miles, upto its junction with the Durgapur Expressway, and a two-lane wide road in the remaining length. For facility of execution, the road is divided into the following six subsections:—

(i) Vivekananda Bridge to Bally Railway Station.

(ii) Bally Railway Station to Joypurbeel.

(iii) Joypurbeel to Dankuni.

(iv) Dankuni to Nabagram.

(v) Nabagram to Baidyabati.

(vi) Baidyabati to Saptagram.

The progress of work on this bye-pass is given below:

The acquisition of land in the subsections Vivekananda Bridge to Bally Railway Station and Joypurbeel to Baidyabati has been completed while part acquisition has been done in the remaining length.

Earth work to the extent of 31 million cubic feet, out of the total requirement of 71 million cubic feet, has so far been done and the progress achieved is about 44 per cent.

The road crust has been laid in the sub-section Dankuni to Nabagram and the work of laying and consolidation of soling and metalling is in progress, in the reach from Nabagram to Saptagram. The collection of materials required for the road crust is in progress in the remaining portions. The overall progress achieved on the construction of culverts and structures is 45 per cent.

While work in the sub-section Dankuni-Nabagram has already been completed, the work in the remaining length is expected to be completed by the end of April 1966.

3. A survey is being carried out to finalise the alignment of the byepass from Saptagram to Silamgarh. The alignments of the remaining two bye-passes have been finalised and the estimates therefor are expected to be sanctioned shortly. No work has, however, been done on the byepasses so far.

4. Another measure intended to reduce the heavy pressure of traffic along the Grand Trunk Road is the construction of the Calcutta Durgapur Expressway running parallel to the Howrah-Burdwan Chord Line of the Eastern Railway. This is a State road and the Government of West Bengal are primarily concerned with this work.

New Bridge over Ganga

485. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new bridge over Ganga is proposed to be constructed to connect Lucknow and Kanpur;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The proposal for constructing a new bridge over the Ganga at Kanpur on Kanpur-Lucknow National Highway is under examination. Subject to availability of funds, the work will be taken up for execution in the next Plan period.

(b) The completion of the work will take 3-4 years after its commencement.

(c) The estimated cost of the work is about Rs. 4 crores.

Road Transport

486. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total revenue from road transport was Rs. 194 crores in 1961-62 and Rs. 220 crores in 1962-63;

(b) if so, whether this aspect will be taken into consideration for the allocation of Fourth Plan provision for road development both in the Central and State sectors; and

(c) the demands from the state sectors for the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) According to the information available, the total revenue earned by the Central and State Governments from taxes on motor vehicles (excluding sales tax on motor vehicles, spare parts and lubricants, import and excise duty on lubricants and excise duty on asphalt and bitumen) in the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 was Rs. 194 crores and Rs. 232 crores respectively.

(b) Plans for road development are formulated as integral parts of the overall plans for development of transport as a whole in different regions of the country and have to be closely related to the economic development of the region. The allocations for road development are determined in the light of the overall objectives and priorities in the plan and not with reference to the revenue earned by Government from road transport.

(c) The detailed proposals of the State Governments in this behalf have not yet been received by the Central Government.

Research in Plant Mutation

487. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the result of research work done in plant mutation by the use of isotopes in Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(b) the extent to which the result gained thereby is going to be used in the agricultural sphere in the near future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Extensive research on plant mutation has been done at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. A note, summarising this work, is attached.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3889/65].

(b) The induction of mutations is only a supplement to the other methods of plant breeding. It is a valuable research tool and it can be safely anticipated that the use of this tool would help to accelerate the pace of progress in plant breeding in India.

Labour Contract and Construction Societies

488. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour contract and construction societies in the country working at present;

(b) whether any of them has got the licence of 'A' class contractor and if so, the number of such cooperatives;

(c) if not, the difficulties to develop the labour societies for taking up large construction works of the State and Central Governments; and

(d) the special facilities given to these cooperatives?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The number of labour contract and construction cooperatives as on 30-6-1963. was 3409.

(b) 12 societies have been awarded licence of 'A' class contractors. (This information pertains to 9 States and 6 Union Territories).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement indicating the special facilities and concessions available to such societies is given below.

Statement

Reservations.—In Orissa, Gujarat and Kerala works upto the value of Rs. 50,000|- may be allotted to labour cooperatives without call of tenders. In Punjab all unskilled works, in Mysore works upto the value of Rs. 25,000|-, in Rajasthan, Delhi, Maharashtra and Central P.W.D. upto Rs. 20,000|- and in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur upto the value of Rs. 10,000|- are allotted to labour cooperatives without call of tenders.

Exemption.—Labour cooperatives are exempted from payment of earnest money and secruity deposit in Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Orissa and Rajasthan, while in some other States qualified or limited exemptions are available. In Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Himachal Pradesh exemption from earnest money is given; in Maharashtra security deposit and solvency certificates are not insisted upon; while in Gujarat there is no security deposit for minor works.

Initial advance.—25 per cent of initial advance is given in Mysore and Orissa.

Price preference.—In Gujarat 5 per cent weightage is given to the tenders in respect of works exceeding Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. In Rajasthan the same weightage operates for works exceeding Rs. 20,000 to 1 lakh, in Maharashtra between the limits of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 2 lakhs, in Orissa between the limits of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1 lakh.

Food Department Cafeteria Stores

489. { **Shri Daji:** / **Shrimati Vimla Devi:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the present financial position of the Food Department Cafeteria Cooperative Stores Ltd., after its liquidation;

(b) the action taken by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi against the Secretary of this Store for his various malpractices and mis-appropriation of money;

(c) whether the shareholders of the Stores have been informed of the present position by the Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and

Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A statement is given below:

Statement

The present financial position of the Store as on 15-2-1965 is as under:

Laibilities	Rs.	*Assets*	Rs.
1. Share Money .	2,774·75	Cash in Bank . . .	2,348·67
		Cash in hand . 51·66	501·66
		Cheque . . 450·00	
2. Sundry Creditors .	8,102·40	Shares recoverable from Delhi State Central Coop. Stores.	100·00
3. Rent payable to Ministry of Food and Agriculture	4,344·00	Cash balance recoverable from Shri V.N. Gulati, Stores incharge.	2,.288·32
4. Security payable to Sh. Jetha Nand, an employee.	100·00	Sundry debtors	4,317·87
5. Audit fee payable .	1,505·00	Recoverable from Sh. Jetha Nand an employee.	244·71
		Losses .	7,024·92
	16,826·15		16,826·15

(b) So far the liquidator has not come across any instance of malpractice and mis-appropriation of funds as such by the Secretary of the store.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The members shall be informed of the final position in a general meeting to be called by the liquidator after the conclusion of the liquidation proceedings as provided under the Rules.

दिल्ली परिवहन की बसें

490. **श्री हेम राज :**
श्री प्र० चं० चड्ढा :
श्री ह्रा० ना० तिवारी
श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री :

क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली परिवहन की कितनी बसें चल रही हैं और कितनी गैर सरकारी बसें उसने किराये पर ली हुई हैं ;

(ख) राजधानी की यातायात सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये दिल्ली परिवहन को इस समय कुल कितनी बसों की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) इन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये है ?

परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) सड़क पर चलने वाली डी०टी०यू० की बसों की प्रतिदिन की औसत संख्या 685 है। अंडरटेकिंग द्वारा किराये पर ली गयी प्राइवेट बसों की संख्या इस समय 40 है।

(ख) यातायात की मौजदा आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए अनुमानतः अंडरटेकिंग को प्रतिदिन कमसे कम ७५० बसों की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) अंडरटेकिंग धीरे धीरे बसों का पर्याप्त बेड़ा बना रहा है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अंडरटेकिंग 102 इकमंजिली और 17 दुमंजिली नयी बसें और लेने वाला है। 74 इकमंजिली बसें पहले ही प्राप्त हो गयी हैं और बाकी बसों के शीघ्र ही प्राप्त होने की संभावना है। अगले वर्ष में 75 नयी इकमंजिली बसें और कुछ और दुमंजिली बसें लेने का प्रस्ताव है। राजधानी की परिवहन

की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अंडरटेकिंग ने अपने बेड़े के उचित विस्तार के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार किये हैं ।

Cultivation of Mustard Seed

491. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the shortage of mustard oil, steps have been taken to increase the production of mustard seed where the mustard oil is consumed; and

(b) if so, the extent of new area put under mustard cultivation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) In West Bengal, which is the largest consumer of mustard oil, the State Government has intiated an Emergency Scheme for stepping up production of mustard in seven districts of the State. This increased production is sought to be achieved by extending the acreage, fertilisation of the crop in Deep Tubewell areas and protecting the crop against pests. In other States, which are smaller consumers of mustard oil, such as Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, "Package" programmes for intensive cultivation of rape-seed and mustard have been initiated apart from the normal Oilseeds Development Scheme.

(b) The area under rape-seed and mustard in India during the Second Five-Year Plan was on an average 65 lakh acres. As against this the area under these crops in first three years of the Third Plan varied between 74 and 77 lakh acres. Area figures for 1964-65 are not yet available.

Raw Jute

493. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any signs of substantial improvement in the average yield per acre of raw jute;

(b) whether India is now more than self-sufficient in her requirements for jute industry; and

(c) if so, the possible repercussions on the price-support policies to protect the interests of the farmers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Despite annual fluctuations, the yield per acre of jute gradually improved from an average of 2.46 bales (of 180 kilograms each) during the First Five Year Plan period to 2.56 bales during the Second Five Year Plan and further to an average of 2.73 bales during the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Reclamation of Land

494. Shri Shashi Ranjan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the target for land reclamation and land development during the Third Five Year Plan and the achievement so far in regard thereto; and

(b) the cultivated area, production of crops and the yield per hectare of the main crops in the country from 1949-50 to 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Third Plan target for land reclamation and land development is 3.6 million acres, against which the anticipated achievement for the first four years is 3.49 million acres.

(b) Available information regarding cultivated area is given in the statement given below. The remaining information is available in the publication, "Area, production and average yield per hectare of principal crops in India 1949-50 to 1963-64 (Summary Tables)" issued by the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India (Ministry of

Food and Agriculture). The publication is available in the Parliament Library.

STATEMENT

Cultivated area in India from 1949-50 to 1963-64

Year	Net Area sown (in thousand acres)	Total cropped Area (in thousand acres)
1950-51 . . .	293,429	325,914
1951-52 . . .	295,044	329,227
1952-53 . . .	305,034	340,202
1953-54 . . .	315,350	352,081
1954-55 . . .	315,904	356,024
1955-56 . . .	318,239	362,509
1956-57 . . .	322,460	368,378
1957-58 . . .	317,849	359,189
1958-59 . . .	324,442	373,160
1959-60 . . .	327,239	376,219
1960-61 . . .	328,009	376,218
1961-62 . . .	334,066	384,611

संसत्सदस्यों का चीनी का कोटा

495. **श्री प० ला० बाह्यपाल :**
श्री सूर्य प्रसाद :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यदि संसत्सदस्य राजधानी से अनुपस्थित होने के कारण अपना चीनी का पाक्षिक कोटा पहले नहीं ले सके, तो क्या वे उसे आगामी पक्ष में ले सकते हैं ; और

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है कि यदि यह कोटा आगामी पक्ष में भी न लिया जाये, तो खुदरा व्यापारी उस का दुरुपयोग न कर सकें ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां, सम्बन्धित पंचांग महीने में ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के सिविल सप्लाई निरीक्षक खुदरा व्यापारियों के बिक्री लेखों की नियमित रूप से जांच करते रहते हैं ।

Development of Fallow Land

496. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Japanese study team visited India in January last;

(b) whether they made any specific suggestion for the development of fallow land for agricultural purpose; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pension to Craftsmen

497. **Shrimati Johraben Chavda:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to give a monthly pension to craftsmen;

(b) if so, the amount of the monthly pension; and

(c) the procedure for the selection of craftsmen?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No decision has been taken yet.

(b) and (c). Details have not been worked out so far.

रसड़ा में सहकारी चीनी मिल

498. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रसड़ा (बलिया, उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्थापित किये जाने वाले सहकारी चीनी मिल पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जा चुकी है ; और

(ख) कितने मूल्य के अंश बेचे जा चुके हैं तथा उक्त मिल की स्थापना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) चूंकि अभी तक चीनी मिल को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ खर्च नहीं किया है ।

(ख) अभी तक अंश पूंजी के रूप में 20,305 रुपये की राशि एकत्रित की गई है ।

Fokkar Friendship Service on Calcutta-Imphal Route

499. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introd ce Fokker Friendship service on the Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar-Imphal route; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A Friendship service on the Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar route will be started with effect from 1-4-1965. Imphal is not operationally fit for this type of aircraft.

Central Institute of Horticulture

500. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pendey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Central Institute of Horticulture;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the main outlines of the proposed scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The Government of India are considering a proposal to set up a Central Institute of Horticulture. The details of the scheme have not yet been finalised.

Co-operative Member Education Programme

501. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have not yet implemented the revised cooperative member education programme and also have not made any provision for enforcing Provident Fund Scheme for Cooperative Instructors; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). (i) The revised cooperative member education programme has not yet been implemented in Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. The State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have not yet sanctioned the revised programme. In Maharashtra, the State Cooperative Union is yet to take a decision to implement it.

(ii) Information regarding the Provident Fund Scheme is being collected.

Espresso Coffee Units

502. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of espresso coffee units allowed to be imported since 1962 for restaurants recognised by the Department of Tourism;

(b) the number of such units imported by the restaurants/hotels not recognised by the Department, but whose import applications were sponsored by the Departments; and

(c) the total foreign exchange involved for giving assistance to Hotels/Restaurants by way of import licenses for (i) provisions and (ii) capital equipment since 1961-62?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Warehouses in Orissa

503. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Rama Chandra Mallik:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of warehouses at present in Orissa and the names of places where they are located;

(b) the capacity of each; and

(c) the number of warehouses proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1965-66 and where they will be located?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b).

Warehouses functioning under Central Warehousing Corporation

Name of centres	Capacity in tons
1. Bargarh	3,200
2. Berhampur	1,422
3. Jeypore	359
4. Bhadrak	800
5. Sambalpur	606

Warehouses functioning under Orissa State Warehousing Corporation

Names of Centres	Capacity in tons
1. Jatni	1,353
2. Khariar Road	2,117
3. Kantabanji	2,432
4. Titlagarh	1,692
5. Gunupur	3,256
6. Angul	609
7. Kesinga	1,421
8. Balangir	325
9. Rayagada	423
10. Bhanjanagar	280
11. Padampur	200
12. Junagar	487
13. Jharsugada	405
14. Chandbali	190

(c) The Central Warehousing Corporation proposes to open one warehouse during the current year at Jajpur and one at Cuttack during the year 1965-66. The Orissa State Warehousing Corporation proposes to open eight warehouses at Kendrapara, Jagasinghapur, Nimapara, Birapratappur, Nowrangapur, Ramapur, Padmapur and Bamara during the year 1965-66. No final decision has yet been taken on the proposals.

Agricultural Research Projects

504. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallik:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural research projects in progress at present in Orissa State; and

(b) the total amount spent on such projects during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Grow More Food Campaign

505. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant actually given to the Orissa State for Grow More Food campaign during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Under the revised procedure for rendering assistance to State Governments introduced from the year 1958-59, Central assistance admissible to various State Governments is sanctioned in bulk for schemes under the head 'Agricultural Production' which covers Grow More Food Schemes and also Minor Irrigation and Land Development. A grant of Rs. 58.67 lakhs together with an additional allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was released to the Government of Orissa during 1964-65 for schemes under the Head "Agricultural Production".

(b) The Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 2.34 crores (both Central Loans and grants as well as State share) for 1965-66 for the Schemes under the Head "Agricultural Production" including Grow More Food Schemes and Minor Irrigation.

Supply of Wheat to Orissa

506. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and sugar supplied to the State of Orissa during 1964-65; and

(b) the quantity of wheat and sugar allotted to that State for 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A quantity of 51.0 thousand metric tons of wheat has so far been issued to the Fair Price Shops and the flour mills in Orissa from Central Government stocks during 1964-65 (1st April, 1964 to 31st January, 1965).

The total quantity of sugar allotted to Orissa during the period April, 1964 to February, 1965, was about 44 thousand metric tons.

(b) No allotment of wheat and sugar has so far been made for 1965-66.

Welfare of S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

507. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted and actually spent on the Welfare of agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given for the said purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Smt. Chandrasekhar): (a).

	Amount allotted for 1964-65	Estimated Expdr. for 1964-65
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
(a) Sch. Castes	1·00	0·50
Sch. Tribes	7·08	7·63
(b) Sch. Castes	0·50	
Sch. Tribes	11·78	

खाने के तेल

508. { **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया:**
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 जनवरी, 1965 से खाद्य तेलों के उद्योगों द्वारा उस के उपयोग करने पर कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों ने इस आदेश के लागू होने से पहले ही काफी मात्रा में अपने उपयोग के लिए खाद्य तेल खरीद लिए थे जिसके कारण भाव चढ़ गये ;

(ग) क्या औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए अखाद्य तेलों के आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस निर्णय के पहले सरकार ने ऐसे देशी साधनों पर भी विचार कर लिया था जिन का अभी तक उपयोग नहीं हो रहा था लेकिन उन से औद्योगिक उपयोग का तेल मिल सकता है, जैसे कुछ जंगली वृक्षों के बीज और समुद्री मछलियां आदि ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां। औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों जैसे साबुन बनाने, वसीय अम्ल आदि के लिए हाइड्रोजनीकृत तेल के निर्माण में खाद्य तेलों का प्रयोग 1 जनवरी, 1965 से रोक दिया गया है।

(ख) वैयक्तिक उपभोक्ताओं से पक्के आर्डर मिलने पर ही वनस्पति कारखानों को औद्योगिक हाईड्रोजीनीकृत तेल बनाने की अनुमति दी जाती है। उपरोक्त तारीख के ठीक पहिले के महीनों में इसके उत्पादन में कोई विशेष बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई।

(ग) जी हां 31-12-64 को भारत सरकार और अमेरिका सरकार के बीच एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये जिसके अनुसार और चीजों के साथ साथ पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत 99 लाख डालर के मूल्य की अखाद्य चरबी (लगभग 50,000 मीट्रिक टन) अमेरिका से अमरीकी चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (जुलाई, 64-जून, 65) में मंगवाने की व्यवस्था है।

(घ) जी हां।

पशु कल्याण सप्ताह

509. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सम्पूर्ण देश में 14 जनवरी से 20 जनवरी, 1965 तक पशु कल्याण सप्ताह मनाया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) देश में पशु कल्याण मण्डल तथा विभिन्न पशु कल्याण संगठनों ने (भारत सरकार ने नहीं) 14 जनवरी से 20 जनवरी, 1965 तक पशु कल्याण सप्ताह मनाया ।

(ख) मण्डल ने मद्रास में इन के आयोजन के लिए 3,612.85 रुपए खर्च किए जिस में "मर्सी सील", पत्रिकायें तथा झण्डे आदि शामिल हैं । उस ने अब तक पशु कल्याण संगठनों को इस हेतु 20,000 रुपए के नियतन की तुलना में तुल्यपद आधार पर 7,250 रुपए अनुदान के रूप में भी दिए हैं ।

Election Expenses

510. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the total election expenses incurred by Government in three General Elections in the country i.e. 1951-52, 1957 and 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The total election expenditure incurred by the Government in the three General Elections is as follows:—

1. 1951-52 General Elections—Rs. 10,45,47,099-5-4.

2. 1957 General Elections—Rs. 5,90,21,786.00.

3. 1962 General Elections—Rs. 5,29,28,210.00.

Cyclone Research Station

511. **Shri A. V. Raghavan**: Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a cyclone research station in the South;

(b) if so, where the same will be located; and

(c) when the same will be commissioned?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A scheme for establishing a Cyclone Research Centre at Madras is under consideration. Details of the Scheme have not yet been decided.

Tuticorin-Colombo Boat Service

512. **Shri A. V. Raghavan**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India propose to introduce a regular boat service from Tuticorin direct to Colombo; and

(b) if so, when the service will commence?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Every possible effort to secure a suitable vessel for the service is being made and the service would commence as soon as a vessel is available.

Indian Penal Code

513. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the Indian Penal Code in order to include various other Acts covered by a variety of special enactments; and

(b) if so, when the Law Commission is likely to finalise the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes; there is a proposal to revise the Indian Penal Code for the purpose of including therein certain social and economic offences contained in several enactments, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption (the Santhanam Committee).

(b) The Law Commission to whom the proposal has been referred is likely to take some time to finalise the matter.

Coastal Shipping

514. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating that the public sector should have substantial share in the coastal shipping of the country;

(b) whether it is now being shared between the private sector and the public sector; and

(c) the manner in which it will be shared in future?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The public sector is expected to have an increasing share in the coastal trade.

(b) The public sector has at present only a small share in the coastal trade, the tonnage owned by them constituting only about 7 per cent of the coastal fleet.

(c) There is no proposal to allot any fixed share of the coastal trade to shipping in the public sector.

Road Transport Development Programme

515. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council Committee on Industry, Power and Transport has submitted a ten-year road transport development programme;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The National Development Council's Committee on Industry, Power and Transport, which met on the 12th and 13th February, 1965, recommended that an outline plan for transport for the ten-year period, beginning from 1966, should be prepared, alongwith a detailed programme for the Fourth Plan period. The Committee also suggested that the proposed plan should provide for the development of the various forms of transport services as an integral part of a composite transport network in the country. The details of the outline plan, as recommended by the Committee, will now be worked out.

I.A.R.I.

516. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Agricultural Research Institute is being shifted out of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the place to which it is being shifted and when it is likely to be shifted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Research Scientists in I.A.R.I.

517. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seniority of the Research scientists in various cadres of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is fixed on the basis of their general seniority in the Division or the date of selection by the U.P.S.C. to a particular post; and

(b) the guiding principles followed in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Where more than one post exists in a Division, with the same designation and pay scale, seniority among incumbents of these posts is determined by the date of selection or approval by the U.P.S.C. and where more than one incumbent is selected on the same date, by the order of merit assigned by the Commission. This is according to the general principles laid down by Government in regard to seniority.

Kovalam as a Tourist Centre

518. **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to develop Kovalam in Kerala as a tourist centre;

(b) the details of the schemes approved for developing Kovalam; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent during the year 1965-66?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Central Government have prepared a Land Use Plan for this area and have furnished a Working Group Report for the guidance of the State Government in developing Kovalam as a sea-side resort. Detailed drawings and cost estimates of the scheme are being worked out. In the meantime, the State Government has acquired the Palace and the surrounding area which is proposed to be developed for residential purposes.

(b) Details of the scheme approved for the development of Kovalam are as follows:—

(1) A road along the sea from Trivandrum to Kovalam;

(2) Accommodation in the form of cottages centred round the Palace providing Dining Room, Lounge and Cafetaria facilities; and

(3) Recreational facilities such as a swimming pool, change and shower rooms, Amusement Park, Tennis Courts and a shopping centre.

(c) The expenditure will be incurred by the State Government in the first instance. The exact estimate is not yet known.

धान का भाव

519. **श्री बसवन्त :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों ने देश में धान के अधिकतम भाव निर्धारित किये हैं ; और

(ख) (राज्यवार) धान के भाव क्या हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). 1964–65 की फसल वर्ष में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने धान की विभिन्न किस्मों के जो अधिकतम भाव निर्धारित किये हैं, उनके बारे में एक विवरण संलग्न है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 3890/65]

All India Vegetable Show

520. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Vegetable Show was recently organised by Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how many prizes were awarded to participants and to whom?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. An All-India Vegetable Show was organised at New Delhi from 29th to 31st January, 1965.

(b) There were about 1,300 exhibits for practically all the vegetables of the season, canned vegetables and vegetable products. The participants included Commercial Growers, local Kitchen Gardeners, School Gardens under Applied Nutrition Programme of UNICEF, Government Institutes and Jail Gardens. The exhibits were received mainly from Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(c) A list giving the required information is attached. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3891/65].

Wheat from U.S.A.

521. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:**
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra requested the Central Government to allow them a free gift of wheat from the United States under their "Food for Peace Plan" for scarcity and famine areas of the State under P.L. 480; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) Assistance could be requested from the United States to meet the requirements of needy people and to promote economic development in under-developed areas. This could take the form of supply of free wheat for payment in kind of part wages for work performed on Economic Development Projects. Maharashtra Government was asked to furnish details of the relief measures|schemes started by them in scarcity areas so that the required quantity of wheat could be obtained. Detailed information is being awaited.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) UNREST AMONG MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SCHEME

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that she may make a statement thereon:

> "The unrest among the Medical Officers of the Central Government Health Scheme over their promotion, emoluments etc."

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Central Health Service Rules which were under discussion for about 7 years were issued on the 1st May, 1963. These rules provide for the formation of a Service with 5 categories of officers with pay scales as follows:—

Category 'A'—Rs. 1600- 100-2000

Category 'B'—Rs. 1300-60-1600

Category 'C'—Rs. 675-35-850-40-1050-50-1300

Category 'D'—Rs. 425-25-450-30-600-35-705-EB 35-950

Category 'E'—Rs. 325-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800

In addition to these scales, the post of Director-General of Health Services carries a salary of Rs. 2,750|-(non-I. M. S.). All the posts in the Service carry a non-practising allowance of 25 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 150| p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 400|. The Service consists of about 2,300 posts which includes posts under the Ministry of Health including posts under Central Government Health Scheme, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation, Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Delhi administration and other Union Territories, Delhi Municipal Corporation, the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital etc. The posts include teaching posts as well as general posts and the officers are liable to be posted anywhere in India to serve the needs of the different agencies mentioned above. The Rules provide for promotion of officers in the various scales in addition to a small quota of direct recruitment. The posting of officers to different posts will be based upon the requirements of the Services from time to time.

The Central Government Health Scheme Medical C. G. H. S. Officers' Association submitted a representation on the 30th July, 1963 raising certain points in regard to the Central Health Service Rules, 1963. The points were examined in the Ministry of Health and a reply was sent to the Association on the 31st March, 1964. A statement showing the points raised by the Association and the reply given is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3870 65]. The Association wished to discuss the matter further and the Health Secretary received a deputation on the 24th December, 1964 and discussed those points with them. The D. G. H. S. also met the doctors.

The notification announcing the Central Health Service and appointment of 1300 medical officers to the different categories of the Central Health Service was issued on 1-1-65. The representatives of the Association desired to have an interview with me after this and I had a meeting with them as well as with some other Central Government Doctors in Delhi, on the 18h February, 1965. The main points represented by the representatives are as follows:—

(i) There should be two main classes of medical officers—the general practitioners and the specialists—while there may also be supertime or a selection grade above these two.

(ii) Class II Service was started for licentiates and has been abolished by some State

[Shri Sushila Nayar]

Governments. It should be removed and entry to the Central Health Service should be only to Class I Service.

(iii) There should be running time scales for general practitioners and specialists which should be substantially higher than the present scales in the Central Health Service.

(iv) There should be no transfers from one post to another or from one organisation to another except in very special circumstances.

(v) There should be post-graduate allowance at Rs. 150|- p.m. to post-graduate degree holders and Rs. 75|-p.m. to post-graduate diploma holders among general practitioners.

(vi) Non-practising allowance should be at 50 per cent of pay and not at 25 per cent as at present, and

(vii) There should be a teaching allowance for teachers.

The represenatives were informed that their demands regarding pay scales and other conditions of service will be considered in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

The Medical Officers feel that the pay scales particularly in the lower categories are inadequate and compare unfavourably with the pay scales of the Indian Administrative Service and those fixed for C. P W. D. Engineers under the Central Government. There should be running time scales for general practitioners and specialists keeping in view the fact that the medical course is much longer and a doctor begins to earn much later than an Engineer or an Indian Administrative Service Officer.

There was free and frank discussion and I assured them that the points raised by them will be considered in a sympathetic manner, but that the decision on most of these points would need consultation with the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs. I also explained to them that the Central Health Service was formed to cater for the needs of certain groups and no recruitment was being made to any specific posts any more. It was one service. They desired that if they were sent to far away places and difficult terrain, they should be compensated for it. I told them that this point too will receive careful consideration.

In parting, one of them said that pending the examination of the various points raised by them, the implementation of the Central Health Service scheme should be suspended. I explained to them that Central Health Service scheme had already been implemented when the notification was issued on 1-1-65. It was my impression that they eft the meeting well satisfied.

An hon. Member: Misleading (*Interruption*).

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It was my impression. I have a right to have my impression. Hon. Members must hear me. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, She has got the perfect and legitimate right to make her statement.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I left for Indore by the Grand Trunk Express the same evening.

I was, therefore, sorry to learn on my return on the 23rd morning that they had started observing the protest week from the 22nd by wearing black arm bands round their overcoat sleeves.

It seems that they had intimated to the Director General of Health Services that unless they were given an assurance that the Central Health Service rules will not be implemented, they would be observing the protest week. The Director General had

informed them through the Superintendents of the various hospitals etc. that in view of their meeting with the Health Minister and her categorical assurances to give a sympathetic consideration to the difficulties and grievances pointed out by them, there was no reason for them to observe the protest week. He also pointed out that such a conduct would not be worthy of the dignity of the Medical profession and Government servants of their status. (*Interruption*)

Some of them have met me informally yesterday and told me that the resolution reported in the press to have been passed on Sunday, the 28th February, was based on some rumours to the effect that the examination of their representation may take six months to six years and that in the meantime a list of 120 names has been prepared for transfer to Nagaland, NEFA, etc. I wish to take this opportunity to convey to my Colleagues, the medical men and women of the C. H. S, that these rumours are completely baseless. I wish they had come to me for verification before they believed them.

We shall examine the points raised by them as soon as possible. May I submit Sir, that I am a member of the medical profession myself (*Interruption*).. and the interests and and the dignity of the noble profession are as dear to me as to nay one else in or outside the profession. I hope in view of this statement my colleagues in the C.H.S. will exercise a little more patience and agree that agitation is not necessary.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): On a point of order, Sir. While she was making the statement, thrice if not more, she performed the *abhaya mudra* like this towards the House, indicating the House need not have any fears from her and she intends no injury to us. This was impermissible while making a highly controversial statement.

Shri D. C. Sharma: While congratulating the members of the medical service for the dignified way they have shown their protest and the way they have been atending to their patients all these days, I would like to know from the Minister whether she has made up her mind on any of the points or not and whether she is going to give them a running scale which is at par with the scales of IAS and members of other professional and technical services?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as the scales being comparable with scales of IAS, engineers, etc. is concerned, when the doctors met me, I placed in their hands a statement that had been prepared giving the pay scales of the various groups. The pay scales of doctors are not inferior to those of IAS or engineers if non-practising allowance is included. But they said that "the scales that have been worked out by adding the non-practising allowance were not comparable. Practice is doctor's prerogative and the non-practising allowance should not be included in comparing the scales." Secondly they said that doctors start earning at a much later age and as such whatever are the earnings of IAS officers and doctors if divide over the number of earning years. The doctors scales will have to be higher.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : मैं माननीय मंत्राणी जी से पूछना चाहता हूं . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चाहे वे लेडीज हों या जेंटिल मैन सब मंत्री ही होते हैं ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : डाक्टर साहबान अपनी मांगों को शान्तिपूर्वक रख रहे हैं । उन की मांगें ठीक हैं अगर एक दृष्टि से देखा जाय । यह दृष्टि अपनी अपनी अलग अलग होती है । लेकिन जब हम देश में विभिन्नता को दूर करने की बात करते हैं तो यह वेतन क्रम . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाल्मीकी जी, मेरे पास चालीस मिनट हैं । अगर हर एक माननीय सदस्य इस तरह लेक्चर देना शुरू

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

कर दें तो मुझे इस काम के लिए 6 घंटे समय चाहिए । आप सवाल पूछिए ।

श्री बालमीकी : डाक्टरों की सेवाओं को अन्य तकनीकी सेवाओं के साथ समान स्तर पर लाने के लिए अभी विचार नहीं हो पाया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सवाल को हल करने के लिए किसी कमीशन के नियुक्त करने में कोई कठिनाई है, और जब तक यह सवाल तै नहीं होता . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर । सिर्फ इस सवाल का जवाब दिया जाये कि कमीशन मुकर्रर करने में क्या कठिनाई है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : कमीशन की आवश्यकता इसलिये नहीं कि मेरी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से थोड़ी बात हुई थी और होम मिनिस्ट्री के सेक्रेटरी से भी थोड़ी बात हुई थी और उन्होंने कहा कि जरा बजट से फुरसत हो ले तो हम सब साथ साथ बैठ कर खुद इस सवाल पर गौर कर लेंगे ।

श्री बालमीकी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्राणी जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के आधे हिस्से का जवाब नहीं दिया । आधे हिस्से का मेरा सवाल यह था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जो नियम बनाये गये हैं उन नियमों को न मानने के लिए इन डाक्टरों द्वारा अनेकों पत्र दिये गये हैं, सैकड़ों डाक्टरों द्वारा पत्र दिये गये हैं, उन पत्रों को स्वास्थ्य मंत्री द्वारा रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया । वह अपनी यह मांगें पिछले अनेक दिनों से रखते आ रहे हैं, इन को मानने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है जिस से कि यह नाखुशगवार स्थिति पैदा हुई ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : किसी के भी पत्र रद्दी की टोकरी में नहीं डाले गये । जब उन का पत्र मेरे पास आया उस के थोड़े ही दिनों बाद मैं ने उन से मुलाकात की, उन से बातचीत की । इस से पहले जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया उन्होंने सेक्रेटरी क और डाइरेक्टर जनरल को पत्र वगैरह भेजे थे और उन से भी उनकी बातचीत और डिस्कशन वगरह हुआ था ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Do the Government concede that CHS doctors are genuinely dissatisfied with the material and professional satisfaction available to them at the present moment?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, इस में कोई कंसीड करने का सवाल नहीं है । जाहिर है कि वह इस से नाखुश हैं तभी तो यह सब कुछ हो रहा है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I said: "genuinely dissatisfied." Do they concede that they are genuinely dissatisfied? Once they concede that the position will alter (*Interrupton*).

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): May I know whether the hon. Minister would like to meet the representatives of the Action Committee of doctors and explain to them the steps that the Ministry propose to take so as to clear any misunderstanding or misapprehension on the demands that they have submitted or whether she only likes to meet individual members so as to soothen the agitation that they are going to start?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, डाक्टरों की ऐक्शन कमेटी और उनके रेजोलूशंस के बारे में कल मैं ने अखबार में पढ़ा और मैंने

कहा था कि अगर कुछ भाई लोगों को मिलना हो तो वे मुझ से कल ही मिल सकते हैं (इंटरप्शन)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कुछ लोगों को लेकिन उन्होंने .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : उन्हों ने कहा कि कल वह तो मिल नहीं सकते क्योंकि छुट्टी है । लेकिन तो भी उन में से कुछ लोग मुझ से कल अपने आप मिले थे . . .

Shri Buta Singh: It is not true.

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस दरमियान यह कालिंग अटैंशन नोटिस आ गया था और जब सदन में कोई चीज आती है तो वह सब से बड़ी चीज होती है । अब यह सब बातें उन डाक्टरों के पास भी चली जायेंगी और मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि डाक्टर भले और अच्छे लोग हैं और कुछ ग़लत ख़बरें सुन कर उन का मन इस तरह से अशान्त हो गया होगा, मुझे विश्वास है कि जब वे यह स्टेटमेंट देखेंगे तो यह सारी चीज शान्त हो जायगी । मैं अपने भाइयों से यहां भी बड़े अदब से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वह इस स्थिति को शान्त होने में मदद दें और सहयोग करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह जो वैद्यकीय अफसर हैं उन का अपना संगठन है, उन के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ वाकायदा औपचारिक ढंग से बात नहीं की । एक जनवरी के बाद कब की यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं, अगर नहीं की है तो हम आप के द्वारा उन से यह मांग करते हैं कि उन को तुरन्त बुला कर मंत्री महोदय उन के साथ औपचारिक ढंग से बात करें । जो उन की संस्था के अधिकारी प्रतिनिधि हैं उन के साथ बातचीत की जाये और इस तरह से इस सारे मसले का कोई एक हल निकाला जाये ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया इन के सारे रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स आते रहे हैं । ऐसोसिएशन सी० जी० एच० एस० डाक्टरों का है वह भी आते रहे हैं । यह एक बड़ा ग्रुप है लेकिन जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया सी० एच० एस० में कितने ही और ग्रुप के डाक्टर हैं ।

यह सर्विस हिन्दुस्तान भर में फैली हुई है, नेफ़ा, नागालैंड, मनिपुर और माइन एरियाज इत्यादि में इस सर्विस के डाक्टर हैं । इसलिए जब मैं ने डाक्टरों को बुलाया तो मैंने सी० जी० एच० एस० वालों को भी बुलाया, स्टेट एम्प्लाईज इंश्योरेंस वालों को भी बुलाया, सी० एच० एस० तो अभी बनाया है और सारी की सारी सर्विस का संगठन बन गया हो ऐसा मुझे मालूम नहीं है . . .

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : संगठन है । क्या मंत्री महोदया यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगी कि उन्होंने जो वित्त मंत्री महोदय और गृह मंत्री महोदय से बात की है वह किस किस तारीख़ को की है ? वह एक जनवरी से पहले की है या बाद में की है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन् अब डाक्टरों के मिलने की सब तारीखें तो मुझे याद नहीं हैं कि किस किस तारीख़ को किस किस अफसर ने उन से बातचीत की है । बहरहाल मैंने 18 फरवरी को उन से बातचीत की थी और कब भी उन के कुछ डाक्टरों से बात की है ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, are we going to ask the Minister on what dates she is having her consultations with the other Ministers? She is supposed to be speaking for the whole Government. It is her special responsibility with whom she consults

[Shri Ranga]

among her colleagues and when she consults. We are not expected to go into that.

Mr. Speaker: I thought he was going to ask about consultation with her employers or doctors and not with her colleagues.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछ लिया और मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दे दिया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । मैं ने मंत्री महोदया से यह पूछा था कि जो वित्त मंत्री महोदय और गृह मंत्री महोदय से उन्होंने बातचीत की है वह पहली जनवरी से पहले की थी या बाद में की है तो वे कहती हैं कि मुझे याद नहीं बाक़ी दो मुलाक़ातें हुई लेकिन वह यह नहीं बतलातीं कि यह बातचीत पहली जनवरी से पहले उन्होंने की थी या बाद में की थी और कब की थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो प्वाएंट ग्रोफ़ आर्डर रंगा जी ने उठाया है उस स मैं सहमत हूं । उन्हों ने अपने साहियथों से आपस में कब बातचीत की यहां पर यह सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There is a lot of feeling on the subject, and it is very natural. I thought the essence of the reply of the Health Minister was that there would be very sympathetic consideration of the matter, there would be consultation with these friends and the earliest possible efforts will be made to settle this matter. Let us take it at that. I say this on behalf of the whole Government and not simply on behalf of the Health Ministry. I am saying it on behalf of the Government that steps will be taken to consult these friends and try to arrive at a satisfactory settlement as soon as possible or at the earliest possible moment.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की पोजीशन में है कि सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज में जब उनकी तबदीली होती है तो उन्हें डी० ए०, टी० ए० बहुत कम मिलता है और कार एलाउंस उन्हें मिलता नहीं है तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : टी० ए०, डी० ए० कोई किसी ख़ास काम के लिए किसी जगह का है तो वह एक अलग सवाल है । लेकिन जो सर्विस की टर्म्स हैं वे कम हो जाती हैं बाहर जाकर, ऐसी बात तो है नहीं । उन का यह कहना है कि डिफिकल्ट टेरैस में उन को कुछ ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए और जैसा मैंने पहले निवेदन किया यह भी एक प्वाएंट है जिस पर विचार कर लिया जायेगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जितना स्टेटमेंट पढ़ा है उस में कहीं भी यह नहीं आया कि प्रतिनिधियों से उन्होंने बातचीत की । उन्होंने केवल यह कहा है उन्होंने 18 फरवरी को दिल्ली के कुछ डाक्टरों से बातचीत की थी और कल भी दो चार किन्हीं डाक्टरों को बुला कर उन से उन्होंने बातचीत की लेकिन उन के संगठन के प्रतिनिधियों से मंत्री जी ने कोई भी बातचीत नहीं की ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : सी० जी० एच० एस० के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाया था और कुछ दूसरे डाक्टरों को भी बुलाया था ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : वह तो आप ने दो चार डाक्टरों को ऐसे ही बुला लिया था लेकिन आपने उन की यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों को क्यों नहीं बुलाया ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is no union of any kind, I wish to assure the hon. Members opposite, and there can be no union of doctors. There is an association of the C. G. H. S. doctors—the CGHS which was originally called CHS—Contributory Health Scheme, and now is named Central Government Health Scheme to prevent confusion with Central Health service which is also called C. H. S. The C.G.H.S. have formed an association. Their representation was also received. We felt we have to call the Employees State Insurance doctors and others in the service as well, and we did.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं जिस के लिए कि उन से पूछा जा रहा है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : उन्होंने खाली दो चार डाक्टरों को बुला लिया लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि डाक्टरों के संगठन के प्रतिनिधियों को क्यों नहीं बुलाया गया . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर । मंत्री महोदय ने तीन दफ़े जवाब दे दिया है कि डाक्टरों की कोई यूनियन नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यूनियन है । लेकिन वह उन को बुलाना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That is one of the reasons why there is going to be trouble. Here is the booklet given by them. They wanted to meet the Minister and the Secretary of that Ministry, Shri Ramadhyani, an ICS officer. Shall I lay that booklet on the table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister is not supposed to mislead the House by saying that there is no association..... (*Interruptions*). There is an association. This is not the way of dealing with employees.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am surprised at the way in which some members are behaving.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): This is a recognised association.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said thrice that there is an association but no union of doctors.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is a union.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Members in their excitement do not listen to the words that are being uttered and that is how confusion is created. She has admitted that there is an association. Yet she is being accused that she is not telling the whole truth. She has said that there is an association. But she added that there is no regular union and a union cannot be created by such services . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : वह सवाल नहीं है । सवाल तो यह है कि असोसियेशन के प्रतिनिधियों से उन्होंने बातचीत की है या नहीं की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय दो-दो और चार-चार डाक्टरों को बुला सकते हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, on a point of order. Shri Banerjee during his heated conversation has mentioned by name Shri Ramadhyani, an ICS officer, and has said that he has instigated . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not instigated.

Shri Kapur Singh: Perhaps he said that he was responsible for influencing the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, he said that no commission should be appointed because soon another commission will be appointed and then it will lead to . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: My submission is that such a reference is not permissible and ought not to have been permitted.

Mr. Speaker: No, it is not permissible. We should not mention by name any civil servant even though he might be here in the gallery. Therefore, no name can be mentioned. It is the Minister who is responsible to the House, by whomsoever she might be advised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order about your ruling about the reference to Shri Ramadhyani by name.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee has raised one first. I will hear that first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order on your ruling. I bow to your ruling. You wanted that the reference to the name should be expunged and you said that we are not entitled to mention the officers by name. I mentioned the name of the Secretary of the Health Ministry by name because it was actually he who asked these representatives to see him. Later on when they demanded that a commission should be appointed, he asked "what is the use of appointing a commission when another commission is to be appointed." So, I wanted to mention the name of the Secretary, Health Ministry, to say that he was responsible for the trouble. I suppose I can legitimately mention it especially when . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, he cannot mention it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why?

Mr. Speaker: Why? Because I say so. That is the position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But an ICS officer is not higher than Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. In Parliament we have to follow our procedures laid down in the rules.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know the procedure. When an official is directly responsible . .

Mr. Speaker: Even then it cannot be mentioned in that manner. Here is a Minister who is responsible to the House. Whoever advises here, whatever advice she gets from whatever source it might be, whether she is guided by that advice or not, she alone is responsible to the House and nobody else.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: She is not the custodian of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now, what is the other point of order?

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, you have given a ruling in this House that unless and until you permit, no member will speak. There have been many occasions when even if we catch your eyes you do not call us and so we do not speak. But this ruling is not strictly obeyed and is in fact misused by certain members on the other side of the House. So, I suggest that something should be done about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He seems to be more royal than the king himself.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Shri Nanda was gracious enough to come forth and claim that on behalf of the government he gives the assurance that they would speak with the representatives of the association

and the Government would consider those demands. May I know in what exact capacity Shri Nanda volunteers to give this assurance because he is, so far as we know, only the Home Minister unless there has been any change recently. Is he officiating as the Deputy Prime Minister? I seek some clarification on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Sometime ago Shri Nath Pai himself demanded that either the Prime Minister should be here to represent the government and if he is prevented from being present on account of preoccupation some senior Minister should be here to represent Government. Shri Nanda, as the Senior-most Minister is here on behalf of the Government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : क्या यह वास्तविकता है कि डाक्टरों की जो यह एसोसियेशन है उस के प्रतिनिधियों ने जब स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से मिलना चाहा तो उन्होंने और उन के विभाग ने यह कहा कि हम डाक्टरों की एसोसियेशन को मान्यता नहीं देते अलबत्ता कोई इंडिविजुएल अगर मिलना चाहे तो वह मिल सकता है तो जिस आधार पर यह सारा तनाव उत्पन्न हुआ मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि डाक्टरों के विशेषत: 800 डाक्टरों के इस प्रकार से विरोध प्रकट करने और आगे हड़ताल पर चले जाना यह काफ़ी नाजुक प्रश्न है तो क्या सरकार आज इस स्थिति में है कि उन एसोसियेशनों के प्रतिनिधियों से बात करने के बाद वित्त मंत्री, गृह मंत्री या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री आज उन को यह आश्वासन दिला सकें कि एक सप्ताह के अन्दर उन की मांगों पर विचार कर लेंगे या एक कमिशन बिठा देंगे ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं बड़े अदब से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि किसी को यह नहीं कहा गया कि हम आप को नही मानते या मानते हैं। जो एसोसियेशन था वह एक ग्रुप जो इस सर्विस में है उस का था इसलिए उन्होंने जिस को भेजना था भेज दिया और हमने उन के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला लिया, कुछ दूसरे लोगों को भी जो इस सर्विस में हैं बुला लिया। सर्विस सारे देश में फैली हुई है और श्रीमन्, जो लोग दिल्ली में बैठे हुए हैं वे दिल्ली से कहीं बाहर न भेजे जायें इस फिक्र से परेशान हुए हैं। अब एक सीधी सी बात है श्रीमन्, कि यह सर्विस इसलिए बनाई गई है कि सब जगह की आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो जायं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जहां आप कहेंगे हम चले जायेंगे मगर हमारी यह तन्ख्वाहें वगैरह ठीक हो जायं। हम ने कहा कि यह बात ठीक है, हम इस के ऊपर विचार करेंगे – अब श्रीमन्, उन्होंने अपने खास प्वाइंट हमको बतला दिये हैं अगर किसी चीज के बारे में और उन से सलाह करने की जरूरत होगी तो हम कर लेंगे। हमारा किसी से कोई विरोध नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि चूंकि हमारे श्री बनर्जी ने लेबर यूनियन्स में काफ़ी काम किया हुआ है इसलिए उनकी एक खास तरह की मनोवृति बन गयी है और वह दूसरे तरीके से सोच नहीं सकते .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप उस को बदलिये।

डा० सुशीला नायर : डाक्टरों को श्री बनर्जी से ज्यादा अच्छी तरह मैं समझती हूं और वे मुझ से जुदा नहीं हैं और आगे भी जुदा होने वाले नहीं हैं भले ही कितने भी उकसाने और शरारत करने की कोशिश . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am taking action.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I withdraw the word "शरारत" (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now, hon. Members, all of them, shall sit down. Every one should sit down. That was not advisable. It was indiscretion. She should withdraw those words.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, as soon as I uttered it, I realised it myself and I said, "I withdraw it".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): This is a matter which is agitating the entire House and it has to be delicately handled. In view of the assurance given by the Home Minister, would it not be a good thing if the hon. Health Minister talks with all others including this Association and come to some settlement? That is the main point.

Mr. Speaker: That is what she is promising.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: What my sister says I have already done and will do a hundred times, if necessary.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): In the course of the statement the hon. Minister said that she would consider favourably the demands put forth by them which shows that the Government and the Ministry have accepted the justness of their demand. If that is so, why did it take so long to come to a conclusion immediately?

Mr. Speaker: Discussion does not mean that they will concede the demand.

Dr. Ranen Sen: What is the answer, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: She has only said that she would discuss it with them, consult them.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the course of the statement she has definitely said that she will favourably consider it.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Member has not heard the statement. I said that I will consider it sympathetically.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the assurance of the hon. Health Minister and the hon. Home Minister I would like to know whether the final negotiations will take place with the representatives of the Association also. Will they be consulted?

Shri Ranga: That is what she has said.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: They have discussed certain points. They have placed their points before us and we will consider them. There is no question of negotiations. The labour union experience of Shri Banerjee does not mean Shri Banerjee . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: She is again angry . . . (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी लिए तो मामला बिगड़ता जा रहा है अगर हमारे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार है, तो डाक्टरों के साथ कैसा होगा ?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, the hon. Minister is engaged in a conversation.

Mr. Speaker: I will convey that to her. The hon. Minister should listen now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it a fact that the Government had failed to obtain sufficient doctors to go to farflung areas and, therefore, when these doctors were asked to be a part of the Service, they were assured of large compensatory benefits and adequate channels of promotion? If that is so, what is coming in the way of implementing that assurance or at least of giving them a *quid pro quo* for going to farflung places as compensatory benefits if they are sent—not as a measure of punishment, I hope, but because the nation needs it?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have already stated that any question of compensation for difficult areas is one of the points which was discussed and which will be considered.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: She has said nothing about channels of promotion.

Mr. Speaker: Only after consultation. She cannot promise everything.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): There has been an exodus of doctors from this country to the UK, USA and other places and if the Ministry takes such a view on doctors, there will be a further exodus. Therefore I request the Government to pay earliest attention to this problem and see that there are no transfers or harassment of doctors.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): May I know whether the hon. Minister will also take into consideration the remarks made by the last Pay Commission about these doctors, their remuneration, work and other things, for coming to a conclusion abo their demands?

Mr. Speaker: That suggestion might be taken into consideration.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Just now the hon. Home Minister was pleased to say that as early as possible a settlement will be made. I want to know whether any time limit can be given on a categorical basis for an early settlement, namely, one month, two months, six months or one year. What does "earliest" mean?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have said that we shall try to do it as soon as possible. I am not in a position to lay any time schedule.

12.44 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Madras Coarse Grains (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1832 dated the 26th December, 1964.

(ii) G.S.R. 1843 dated the 24th December, 1964.

(iii) The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Second Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1846 dated the 26th December, 1964.

(iv) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1860 dated the 31st December, 1964.

(v) The Maharashtra and Gujarat Rice (Export Control) Second Amendment Order, 1965, Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 22 dated the 22nd January, 1965.

(vi) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Retail Price Control) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 39 dated the 2nd January, 1965.

(vii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Second Amendment

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 76 dated the 9th January, 1965.

(viii) The Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 77 dated the 9th January, 1965.

(ix) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 87 dated the 5th January, 1965.

(x) The Andhra Pradesh Coarse Grains (Export Control) Order 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 88 dated the 5th January, 1965.

(xi) The Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 89 dated the 5th January, 1965.

(xii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 90 dated the 6th January, 1965.

(xiii) The Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Prohibition of Export) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 91 dated the 6th January, 1965.

(xiv) The Orissa Rice Procurement (Levy) Amendment Order 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 92 dated the 11th January, 1965.

(xv) The Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 93 dated the 11th January, 1965.

(xvi) The Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 158 dated the 21st January, 1965.

(xvii) The Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 159 dated the 21st January, 1965.

(xviii) The West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 180 dated the 30th January, 1965.

(xix) The Indian Maize (Temporary Use in Dextrose Manufacture) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 182 dated the 23rd January, 1965.

(xx) The Pondicherry Coarse Grains (Export Control) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 184 dated the 27th January, 1965.

(xxi) The Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 214 dated the 3rd February, 1965.

(xxii) The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 214A dated the 3rd February, 1965.

(xxiii) G.S.R. 215 dated the 5th February, 1965.

(xxiv) The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 217 dated the 8th February, 1965.

(xxv) The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Second Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 218 dated the 8th February, 1965.

(xxvi) The Orissa Rice Procurement (Levy) Second Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 244, dated the 10th February, 1965.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-3879/65].

(2) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964, under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-3880/65].

ANNUAL REPORT OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, for the year 1963-64, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-3881/65].

12.46 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Mr. Speaker: There was another calling attention notice but because only one can be taken up now, that will be taken up at 4 P.M. today. That concerns the hon. Minister of Railways and is by Shri Limaye, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and others.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): At 4·25 the hon. Prime Minister is replying to the debate.

Mr. Speaker: This would be at 4 o'clock. We will finish it before 4·15.

12.46½ hrs.

RE: RESIGNATION BY MINISTERS

Mr. Speaker: The House will recall that on the 18th February, 1965, Shri Nath Pai raised a point that in accordance with the traditions of the House of Commons, UK, the Minister of Food and Agriculture should make a statement in the House about his resignation from the Council of Ministers. I promised to look into the matter and let the House know my reactions.

I have looked into the matter and I find that under rule 199(i) it is not obligatory on the part of a Minister who has resigned from the Council of Ministers to make a statement in the House. Further in this case we do not have any official information whether the Minister tendered his resignation and whether it was not accepted by the Prime Minister or it was withdrawn by the Minister himself. All those details are the internal affairs of the Cabinet.

In the circumstances, I do not think that it is obligatory on the part of the Minister to make any statement in the House.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, I have to bow down to your ruling, but may I urge only one thing because you said that what happens in the Cabinet as such internally we cannot demand a right to know fully? May I point out that the Prime Minister issued a statement saying, "It all happened all of a sudden; I am taken by surprise; Shri Subramaniam rushed to the press with his resignation"? These three sentences are verbatim quotations from the statement, after the alleged resignation by Shri Subramaniam, given by the Prime Minister. In these circumstances you will perhaps consider once again whether Par-

[Shri Nath Pai]

liament is the only body which is to be left out when such events are taking place and all that we are to be satisfied with is just looking into the next day's press and get any announcement on these important matters. Shri Subramaniam ought to have been persuaded by you, though it may not be obligatory, to give an explanation as to why he felt tempted upon to tender his resignation and what led him later on to withdraw it. In view of the background of the resignation this was a fair enough proposal that I made.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I have only one submission to make in adidtion to what my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, has said. If they had not said anything at all themselves, either of them, to the public, your ruling would be considered to deal with this problem completely and satisfactorily; but, unfortunately, I should say, to weaken that ruling what they have done is that no less a person than the Prime Minister came out to the public giving out whatever had happened as amongst themselves. Under those circumstances, either you suggest to them that they should conform to the usual conventions that, whatever happens amongst themselves as Ministers, they should not be talking about it in public; or, when they do it, they should be prepared to come to the House and make a statement giving all the details.

Shri Nath Pai: Only as a healthy convention.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot make a general rule. I have no powers to direct any minister to make a statement when he tenders his resignation, as is reported, and withdraws it or his resignation is not accepted. I have nothing further to do in that... (*Interruption*) Our rules only enjoin upon or rather give one privilege to, a Minister that if his resignation is accepted and he goes out, he has a right to make a statembent. That is the only thing that is contained in our Rules; otherwise, we have nothing that we can enforce. Particularly, the Speaker cannot ask the Minister that because he tendered his resignation to his chief or boss, to the Prime Minister, he must make a statement here as to what were the reasons. I cannot do that.

12.50 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to move:

> "That in pursuance of Section 5(1)(i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That in pursuance of Section 5(1)(i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was moved.

12.51 hrs.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part I, Section 2, dated [illegible] 1965.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938.

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

12.52 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL)—1964-65

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1964-65.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 3—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES—EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,70,00 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 19—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 21—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 22—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'."

DEMAND NO. 23—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Stamps'."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 24—AUDIT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 26—MINT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 29—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 30—OPIUM

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 39,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 33—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 37—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 29,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 40—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 42—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 45—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,43,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 46—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 47—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 48—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 51—STATISTICS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 53—DELHI

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 54—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,12,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 55—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Admindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 60—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in

[Mr. Speaker]

respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 61—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 63—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 64—MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of International Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 78—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND NO. 79—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. 85—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,66,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Communications (Including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 88—AVIATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 90—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 88,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 91—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,68,31,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 92—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 93—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 94—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS' HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 96—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND NO. 97—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Mr Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 98—DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Posts and Telegraphs'."

DEMAND NO. 100—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,16,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 103—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 104—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 107—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Technical Development'."

DEMAND NO. 120—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 46,79,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development'."

DEMAND NO. 123—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND NO. 125—PURCHASE OF FOOD GRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Purchase of Food Grains'."

DEMAND No. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,57,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 60,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the

[Mr. Speaker]

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 5,10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

Mr. Speaker: The following cut motions have been admitted which may be moved by the hon. Members:

1, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 24, 25, 18, 22, 26, 40, 42, 43, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 45 and 46.

Other cut motions are out of order.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): What about my other cut motions?

Mr. Speaker: I will look into them. If they are found in order, I will allow them.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of purchase of foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Advisability of purchase of large quantities of foodgrains* (1)].

Shri Kapur Singh: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,68, 31,000 in respect of Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Extravagance, wastage and misuse of public funds and corruption and overhead administrative wastage* (7)].

(ii) "That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of purchase of foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100'.

[*Need for assuring the producers that the creation of Foodgrains Corporation will not in any way work as a dis-incentive to them* (8)].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Immediate need to revise the dearness allowance Formula* (12)].

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to revise the dearness allowance in case of lowpaid employees* (13)].

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to grant dearness allowance to employees getting Rs. 600 to 1200 per month* (14)].

(iv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,35,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Formation of Agricultural Prices Commission*. (17)]

(v) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of purchase of food grains be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Import of foodgrains from USA under P.L. 480.* (24)].

(vi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of purchase of food grains be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Distribution of imported food grains to various States* (25)].

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to preserve forest wealth of the country* (18)].

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,66,000 in respect of Communications (including National Highways) be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need of more roads* (22)].

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of purchase of foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need of purchasing large quantities of foodgrains* (26)].

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya (Dewas): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,11,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Payment to M/s. Bechtel Corporation of U.S.A.* (40)].

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,000 in respect of Department of Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Purchasing of additional staff car for the Department* (42)].

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,00,00,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Renewal of loans to Khadi & Village Industries Commission* (43)]

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,70,000 in respect of Defence Services, effective—Air Force be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Revision of rates of D.A. to civilian employees and service personnel of I.A.F.* (29)].

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Revision of rates of D.A. granted to Central Government employees* (30)].

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Setting up of Bureau of Public Enterprises* (31)].

(iv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Revision of rates of City Compensatory Allowance* (32)].

(v) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,35,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Setting up of Agricultural Prices Commission* (35)].

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

(vi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,000 in respect of administration of justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Study of the Working of the Monopolise Law in U.S.A.* (36)]

(vii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,12,000 in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Extra expenses on staff of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and timber felling operations* (37)].

(viii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Extra expenditure in Patents and Designs Department* (38)].

(ix) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Setting up of Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media* (39)].

(x) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of Purchase of food grains be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Imports from U.S.A. under P.L. 480* (44)].

(xi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,20,00,000 in respect of other capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Procurement of rice by Food Corporation of India* (45)].

(xii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of other capital outlay of the Ministry of Transport be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Investment in the shares of Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited* (46)].

Mr. Speaker: The cut motions are now before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, how much time has been allotted?

Mr. Speaker: No time has been allotted yet. It is for the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It should go upto 4.00 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Two hours will be enough. Let us begin and then we will see.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): There are fairly important things which will have to come up for discussion. Please do not bind us. When you allot 2 hours and afterwards, when you leave, there is nobody to change it and extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: I leave it to the House to decide that.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Three hours may be allotted on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Three hours.

Mr. Speaker: That means it will go upto 4.00 P.M. All right. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know which of my cut motions are in order.

Mr. Speaker: She can speak on all of them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, one of the most important items in the Supplementary Demands for Grants has been with regard to the revision of the dearness allowance permitted by the Das Commission. With regard to that matter, the most startling thing which comes before us is the fact that those who are in the lower income bracket, that is, clerks and others, are not getting hundred per cent neutralisation which has been demanded by employees and the rate at which they are given the dearness allowance is much less than that which is being permitted to the higher categories of employees. Actually, what we have emphasized in Parliament again and again upon the Government is that it is the lowest category employees whose real income has eroded and that they are the worst sufferers.

Sir, the Das Commission has admitted that both the index figures of cost of living and working class index numbers were very unsatisfactorily computed. As a matter of fact, only today during the Question Hour, I was very surprised to see that the computation, when it comes to the cost of living index figures, is worked out on figures which have absolutely no relation to reality whatsoever. The all-India average given today, during the Question Hour, has shown that there is over hundred per cent increase with regard to such things as edible oils and that here is 6.4 increase in regard to foodgrains. The figures which have been given in this House with regard to those very items, other than foodgrains, show that in edible oils, throughout last year, there has been a slight increase and during the last four months of the year, in regard to mustard oil, a fantastic figure is given, the figure of Rs. 3·90 which is the controlled price at which it was not available anywhere in India. It is on this basis that the cost of living index is computed in Simla. Even the Das Commission has admitted that both these cost of living index figures and working class index figures have been computed in a way which does not have any relation to the reality as it prevails in the market. Therefore, if on top of that, the computation is done not to neutralise the rise in the cost of living by giving hundred per cent neutralisation to the lower categories of staff but to give them a lower rate of relief than that which is given to the higher categories of employees, I think, that is not right and proper. As a matter of fact, the Das Commission has referred to the Bank Award and there he has been forced to say that the neutralisation awarded to the Bank employees works out at 75 per cent in the case of clerical staff and hundred per cent in the case of subordinate staff. Therefore, the point to notice is that employees in the lowest pay ranges should be given hundred per cent neutralisation for a rise of every 4 points. As a matter of fact, the Das Commission has also admitted that the Second Pay Commission's award of an increase only if there is a ten per cent rise on an average for the whole year by itself has worked very adversely as far as the employees are concerned. Therefore, I would urge a revision in the D.A. formula and that there must be 100 per cent neutralisation of dearness allowance in the case of the lower grade employees. As such, I would urge that the amount which is being given already has got to be further increased if we are to bring about any social justice as far as the Government employees are concerned. This is one of the biggest items in these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

13 hrs.

Now, I would like to say something on the amount which is being asked for with regard to the Bechtel fertiliser plants. Five fertiliser factories are going to be set up by an

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

American firm, and we find that the total cost of the programme is very high. Already they have said that they would want a Rs. 200-crores project, while it is reported that our own Indian experts have said that such fertiliser factories can be set up by them within Rs. 150 crores. Even the technical know-how which is being offered to us does not seem to be, according to our own experts, of a very high calibre and of a type which cannot be made available by our own people. Yet, we are told that several conditions have been attached to this by the Bechtel Corporation of the USA, inasmuch as they have made proposals regarding pricing, marketing and the distribution of the product.

Even regarding the feasibility report, for which we have already paid Rs. 3 lakhs, they want a very high amount which may be something of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs. With regard to the financial structure also, the Bechtel report is quite vague.

There are reports that Bechtels have suggested that they are unwilling to accede to Government majority shares in equity participation. Another report suggests that there has been some discussion where the Bechtels want 40 per cent of the shares and they want to overcome the resistance there is amongst the public against majority participation by foreigners, by asking for 20 per cent participation by the Indian public so that the Government shares could become reduced to 40 per cent as against private foreign and Indian private capital totalling to 60 per cent.

The fertiliser industry is the weakest link in our agricultural production. So, we would like that there must be a very clear pricing policy whereby we shall be able to give to the farmers the nitrogenous and other fertilisers that we want to produce in these five fertiliser factories at a cheap rate. Therefore, the question of production pricing and distribution cannot be left in any way in the hands of those who are foreigners and who belong to the private sector and who have, in the past as well as even at present not shown a very good record as far as production, distribution and pricing policy goes. We should make it very clear that Bechtels or any other foreign concern which is being brought into India will have to accept minority participation. Already this erosion has started, and we do not want it in such a strategically important sector as the fertilised industry. We are further worried that the Bechtel Corporation is associated with the name of Gen Clay, and we are already familiar with the Clay Committee report to the Kennedy Administration on US Foreign Aid Policy regarding India which had sabotaged our Bokaro deal.

Therefore, on this question of the Bechtel Corporation, we want to be very clear that anything which we sanction by way of supplementary grant will be entirely within the competence of the Government of India to handle and anything which erodes into the management of the price policy or the question of distribution will not be permitted. As a matter of fact, there was an item in the newspapers to the effect that not only is it that the costs are pitched very high, but Bechtels have suggested holding the prices at the present high levels to guarantee high profits on their investment. If that is the way we are thinking, if that is the way we are going to deal with it, I feel that in this critical situation concerning our foreign exchange crisis, it will be of no use for us to take upon ourselves the duty of granting this money which could be used for other better purposes.

Therefore, again I say that this whole question of fertiliser factories

being built by these foreign companies has to be looked into very thoroughly and there must be no erosion of our strategically important sectors of production specially agricultural production, and we should not allow anybody to have managerial control, pricing control or any hand in the distribution of such an essential commodity as fertilisers.

With regard to some other items, I would like to urge certain other points. Regarding the supplementary demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance, there is the question of the setting up of a Bureau of Public Enterprises. I am not quite clear what is the reason for having such a Bureau. We already have a Committee of Parliament going into the affairs of public undertakings. We also have the Estimates Committee. Now there is to be an extra expenditure on this Bureau. We would like very much that public enterprises should be made more efficient and more free from bureaucratic control, because today it is very very clear that if we have to go on with our policy of development and defence, if we have to realy ensure and guarantee our continuing economic independence, it is necessary, in a poor country like ours, that the public sector must function in such a manner as will be able to contribute a good amount of resources for our budget and for our plans.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Without making monopoly profits.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My hon. friend is all for the private sector.

Shri Ranga: No, certainly not. I said 'without making monopoly profits'.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have always stressed that unless we can plough back resources from the public setcor in a substantial quantity into the public exchequer and expand the public sector—which can only be done if there is more efficiency and more economy—unless we can do that, we are afraid neither will the private sector come to your help to find a good solution to our problems; rather they will help stifle our plan and bury it at an early date. But the unfortunate part is that uptill now these public enterprises have been riddled and burdened with these civilians at the topmost posts.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Whom will you place?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the steel industry or in the highly technical petro-chemical industry, for instance, it is not possible for anybody except those highly technical people who know the latest know-how, the latest techniques, to be able even to scrutinise the project reports or give sanction for indenting any machinery for the latest processes. Yet we find that it is these ICS and IAS officers who are always put to examine these project reports. We have this whole galaxy right from the Joint secretaries in the departments to man these technical departments. In the Steel Ministry, in the Petro-chemical industry, in the oil industry, we have this same phenomenon from the top downwards.

Secondly, I would also like to say that it is not right to have so many duplicating bodies which will be entering into a post-mortem or pre-mortem of these public sector enterprises. The private sector always say that they can do these things more efficiently. But not a bit of it. They do not do it efficiently at all. What they do is to keep many of their rather shady deals away from the public eye. In the public enterprises, it is not possible to do that; nor do we want it to be so done. At the same time, there should be no such duplication as now envisaged through the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings as also the Estimates Committee of Parliament. With these, I think it would be impossible for these enterprises to function properly.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

On the question of revision of rates of city compensatory allowance, again I would urge that in big cities there should be inclusion of the entire urban areas for this purpose, not only particular corporation areas which are notified. For example, in the city of Calcutta, the Corporation's city limits are notified, and also just small little municipalities just adjacent to it, like Dumdum. But the City of Calcutta today spreads out right from Kalyani to Birlapur, which is a large area in which the cost of living is very high, equal to, and sometimes more than that of, Calcutta. So this question of city compensatory allowance to the employees of Government has to be looked into in this context, and the entire question which has been hanging for very long should be immediately taken up and finally decided.

The last point is with regard to the Agricultural Prices Commission and state trading. This is one of the most important things needing our attention. This morning also during question hour, the question of agricultural price policy came up. Parity prices are what are needed now, if we really want to give a fair deal to the farmer.

With regard to this terminology, there is the small peasant whom we always like to call kisan. But in the case of the big peasants I find they are being termed "farmers". With regard to these gentlemen, the rich farmers they have not only the capacity to hold their stocks, they have really the capacity to control the entire market today in many cases. The rich farmer actually inflates the prices while the small farmer owning upto 3 bighas of land, whose fraternity constitutes really the majority in our country, the small poor peasant is at the complete mercy of the richer farmer as well as the urban consumer and the industrialist.

Therefore, this whole question of parity between prices of manufactured goods and foodgrains is a very complicated one. There can be only one answer—there can be no two answers. Agricultural prices on a parity basis cannot be fixed until Government is prepared to control the prices of all essential commodities entering into the consumption of the ordinary person; cloth, housing all these things have to be gone into. Otherwise, there can be no parity of prices.

Here we are going to sanction these supplementary demands, but I would like to know whether this is going to be backed up with the purpose and firm commitment of Government to set up a machinery for distribution and control of prices of all essential commodities consumed by the common man.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am going to confine myself particularly to three demands, Nos. 3 (Ministry of Defence), 53 (Ministry of Home Affairs) and 61 (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting).

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am sorry that Shri Chavan is not here. I am going to strike a somewhat jarring note which I wanted to do in his presence. I am going to urge that the House should reject the entire Demand of Rs. 61,78,000 on the ground that this Ministry has failed to dispel the widespread public suspicions that under the present Defence Minister, the functional powers of our armed forces are sought to be perverted towards parochial and narrow ends, and thus the national policy of India is in danger of being subverted.

I would, with a view to illustrate my point, give two instances, not for what they are, because the instances

in themselves are trivial, but the tendencies which they indicate are so dangerous that I have, after careful thought, come to the conclusion that they must be placed on record.

The first instance relates to the Republic Day Pageant Parade, about which recently I sent a communication to the Defence Minister himself saying that when this parade of the period soldiers was seen by the public, they particularly noticed that almost all the martial classes of India were represented, with just one exception, and they were the Sikhs. In the communication I said, and I am quoting:

> "A printed hand-out by the Defence Ministry explained that only the period-soldiers appearing in Indian History upto the 18th century had been included in the Pageant and it was added in the colophon that the magnificent Sikhs, as soldiers, appeared in History only in the 19th century."

The communication proceeds:

> "Previously, ever since 1962, and earlier, the Ministry of External Affairs of the late Nehru had been consistently asserting in its numerous publications that Ladakh was taken by the imperial Dogras in 1834, and that the Treaty of Lhasa took place in 1842 between the Emperor of China and Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir. It was after I repeatedly cornerned our flate Prime Minister with contemporary historical documents that Ladakh was conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, that the treaty of Lhasa itself cites that the parties are "the Sikh People", the *Khalsajio* on one side and the Emperor of China on the other, that the Prime Minister sententiously relented in writing with the observation that 'after all, Colonel Zorawar Singh (dogra) was leading these expeditious'."

I went on:

> "It might now interest our present Defence Minister to know that as far back as 1609, the first Sikh militia was recruited by the 6th Nanak, Guru Hargobind, himself, which inflicted a crushing defeat on an imperial Mughal Army at Gurusar (Ferozepur), in which 1200 Sikhs were killed and 6000 Mughal troops including the veterah Mughal General Lalla Beg, the favourite of two Emperors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It was in 1707 that the Sikhs, under the incomparable Banda Singh Bahadur, set up their first sovereign Republic, after liberating the heart of northern India, the province of Sirhind. It was on March 29, 1748, that after capturing Jullundur Doab, the Khalsa declared itself a State, and in 1799 Lahore itself was made the capital city of the Sikh Commonwealth.
>
> The Defence Minister and his historian may now prepare a comparative chart of the emergence of Maratha soldiery and the rise of Sivaji."

I concluded by saying:

> "In George Orwell's "1984", we hear of the Ministry of Truth which alters past History to comply with the ever-changing Party moods and behests of the Big Brother. Poul Anderson's stories, *The Guardians of Time*, show beautifully how time-travel, retrojection into the past, necessitates Time Police to protect History against meddlesome time travellers, but the notion that a thing which once existed might be caused simply and absolutely not to have existed is one which we cannot give a sence to."

To this communication, the Defence Minister has sent me a reply—this reply is in the form of a D.O. letter dated 24-2-65—in which he says, and I quote:

[Shri Kapur Singh]

"For this purpose seven different periods ffrom earlier historical times to the end of the eighteenth century were chosen. The selection could not be exhaustive and it was not possible to include all warrior classes in the first display."

I have the following observations and comments to make on the reply which the Defence Minister has sent.

My first comment is that the handout definitely said that Sikhs were excluded because they emerged on the historical scene after the period covered, i.e., up to the 18th century.

My second comment is that if all "warrior classes" could not be included, would it not have been more tactful and expedient to exclude Marathas instead of Sikhs?

My third comment is that if the selection could not be exhaustive, the selection still must have been very meticulously partial since only one class, i.e. Sikhs, was excluded.

Lastly I would like to add that in all inclusion and exclusion there is always a basis for selection, whether it is a well-formulated rule or an unspoken prejudice. If there was a rule, this House has the right to know what rule it was by which the inclusions and exclusions were made. If the whole affair was regulated through freakish chance, Shri Chavan owes an explanation in justification of his competence as a Cabinet Minister.

I want to conclude this point by saying that no good can come out of an attempt to write off the Sikhs from the pages of History.

I would like to add that by personal enquiries I am convinced that Shri Chavan himself is perhaps not so parochially inclined as some of his advisers like to make him out to be. I would, therefore, caution him in the intrests of national solidarity and in the interests of the good of the nation, to be careful in matters of this kind for they can have very far-reaching consequences.

The second instance which I want to cite is that of a short notice question which I and four or five other hon. Members of this House tabled during the last session. This question wanted to know whether there was any substance in the generally spread suspicion that ever since this Defence Minister had taken over this portfolio, there had been some kind of order, written or oral, which necessitated that Rajputs and Sikhs should not be posted to their own regiments and that Maratha officers should invariably be posted to Maratha regiments.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): Most unfair.

Shri Kapur Singh: This question was rejected by the Defence Minister. Then I wrote to him a latter asking him to let me know what the true state of affairs was, because this suspicion was widespread and it was doing no good to the morale of our armed forces. To that he did not sent any reply till I tabled a cut motion on the general defence policy. This reply has been received by me in the form of a D.O. letter dated 22nd February, 1965, in which he tells me, and I quote:

"I have no hesitation in stating that this has no basis whatever."

He says that officers are posted to various regiments of infantry on certain grounds, and that the first posting of an officer is governed by rules. Then he gives four rules. These rules are unexceptionable, and I have no quarrel with them, but at the end of this letter he has added certain statistics. He says that in the Maratha Regiments the percentage of officers of the same class is only 18·9, i.e., about 19 per cent.; in the Rajput Regiments, this percentage is 18·1, and in the Sikh Regiments this percentage is 36·1. Since the hon. Minister of Defence has taken his stand on statistics, I would like to say something about statistics, because more than one theory is cur-

rent on this subject. I do not subscribe to the theory that it belongs to a class which is generally described as lies, other kinds of lies and statistics. I do not agree that that is a proper description of statistics, particularly, Government statistics, but I do favour another definition of statistics which states that statistics are like bikinis, they are most exciting in not what they reveal but what they conceal. In the statistics which he has given, he has not told us as to what was the state of affairs before he took over charge and whether there have been any instructions, written or unwritten, which are responsible for the present state of affairs or for any divergences which have come into existence ever since he took over charge.

Dr. M. S. Aney (*Nagpur*): Do you dispute the statistics given there?

Shri Kapur Singh: No, Sir, I do not dispute the statistics, but I say that these statistics do not meet the point which I had tried to raise. This is the point I am trying to make.

I therefore say that I am perfectly satisfied on the basis of my personal enquiries that the relations between the Maratha officers and their Sikh subordinates in our armed forces are most excellent. Every soldier and every officer whom I have met has told me how considerate and how favourably inclined a Maratha officer is towards the welfare and towards the comforts and towards the interests of the Sikh soldiers.

Shri Ranga: As well as the others.

Shri Kapur Singh: Secondly, there exist very deep and very good historical connections between the Sikh soldiers and the Maratha soldiers. Those links should be strengthened in the interests of not only Indian unity but in the over-all interests of the nation which is now faced with extraordinary danger. I have brought these two instances on record so that I may request Mr. Chavan to make sure that he gives no order, he drops no hint and encourages no tendency which tends directly or indirectly to weaken these links which must be strengthened in the interest of the nation. Thereby, I finish my observations on Demand No. 3.

I now take up Demand No. 53 which relates to the Home Ministry. Mr. Nanda is also not here.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I am here.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Hathi Singh is here.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): Not Singh; Singh is there; Mr. Hathi is here.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to preface the criticism which I want to make on the demands of his Ministry by saying that Mr. Nanda is, I know, a Punjabi Kshatriya and he is known for his devotion to causes and he has rightly earned the nicknames of 'Planning Nanda' and 'socialist Nanda'. I say this with a certain amount of hesitation, but when he is placed side by side with his neighbours from the Gangetic Doab or with our countrymen from beyond the Narbada, he is somewhat at a disadvantage where it is a matter of sharp-wittedness. There is an explanatory note under Explanation (b) of this Demand which says:

> "Certain land was acquired during the year 1959-60 for the establishment of an Agricultural Farm for multiplication of improved seeds. The compensation payable to the land owners as assessed by the Land Acquisition Authority was paid to them but such of them as were not satisfied with the award filed suits against Government. In some of the cases the decision of the Court was announced during the year 1962-63 and enhanced compensation amounting to Rs. 54,000 was paid."

[Shri Kapur Singh]

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister that in the debate on Supplementary Demands for Grants in November, 1963, my hon. friend the Maharajah of Kalahandi, Mr. P. K. Deo, had pinpointed a case where the authorities had determined Rs. 42,000 as the market value for a piece of acquired land but on appeal, the High Court awarded Rs. 3,11,000, exactly seven times the originally determined compensation. It was the opinion of the most competent lawyers that if the Supreme Court had been approached, this compensation would have been enhanced to Rs. 15 lakhs. But for that purpose the resources of a black-market millionaire and a lifetime of litigation would have been necessary. There is another case pending and it is within the notice of the Government where the Delhi authorities have awarded Rs. 2 per sq. yard for land which is situated near the Frank Anthony Public School in the Kailash Colony where the market value of land is Rs. 100. Although it has come to the notice of the Government, they do not seem to be anxious to do justice or to redress the wrong that has been done. Their attitude seems to be: where bread is not available, let the hungry eat the cake, where a person has no shelter over his head, let him make reservations in the Asoka Hotel; where the executive authorities have done wrong to the citizen and deprived him of his means of wherewithal, let him seek the help of the courts, the doors of which are open to every citizen. I would like to point out to them that socialism is not random loot of individuals, nor is it all-out protection to Government officers. These practices are not leading towards a socialist pattern of society but towards tyranny and corruption rackets. If the Government are not aware of the practices which are being adopted by the Delhi authorities in the matter of acquisition of land of the poor citizens, if the Government are not aware of the type of practices rampant here, then God have mercy upon the soul of this Ministry; if they are aware but they do not care, then I say: God have mercy upon the soul of this nation.

Since my time is out and the bell is being rung again and again, though I would like to go on in this vein with regard to the other Demands, I would end by saying just this. I conclude by urging upon this House that the Supplementary Demands should be denied to this Government which is so careless about the interest of the citizens, which is so heartless with regard to the troubles of those whose governance is under it, which has shown incompetence in appreciating the proper principles by which a right government should be carried on.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the supplementary demands cover a very wide range and there are quite a few demands which need a very thoughtful consideration from this House. But it would not be possible within the few minutes at my disposal to deal with more than two or three points which I would have to pick up in order of priority.

The hon. Finance Minister is by virtue of his own office a very powerful person. He seems to have the knack of concentrating more and more power into himself. Since he has taken over, he is also in charge of the Company Law Administration. A finance minister who has all the sinews in his hands, a finance minister who is also in complete control over the industry and commerce, is a person to be cared for. I think his ambitions for more and more power do not stay there, and I find that since the last Budget was passed he has set up a new Bureau in the Finance Ministry which will do overlordship over all the public-sector enterprises.

You will remember, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Finance Minister started his second career as the Minister of Co-ordination. I had to raise several questions and points asking the Prime Minister to define the scope of his function and the control

which he could exercise over the other Ministries, although I was quite clear in my mind that the arrangement in itself was entirely unsatisfactory. It is only the Prime Minister who could be the co-ordinating authority because co-ordination means overall control. This special bureau which is to bring about certain co-ordination of public-sector enterprises means the overlordship of the Finance Minister in all the Ministries, various Ministries, six or seven, which have to deal with various types of public enterprises. I would rather like the hon. Finance Minister to define and to explain to this House two things. What happened to the co-ordination machinery which was built under him when he was just a Minister of Coordination? Who has taken charge of those controls and responsibilities with his appointment as a Finance Minister and the abolition of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination?

Secondly, I would like him to define what his relationship is with the other Ministries so far as these public-sector enterprises are concerned. You know, Sir, that we have also a Parliamentary Committee, namely, the Committee on Public Undertakings. May I know what would be the relationship of this Bureau with the Committee on Public Undertakings? In a sense, the Finance Minister could argue that wherever a single pie is spent he has got to put his finger in. For this, we have an arrangement already. Why a special sort of arrangement was needed here, that needs explanation.

I am quite clear in my mind that public-sector enterprises which we have been supporting all the time have to give an excellent account of themselves. I am quite clear in my mind that efficiency and commercial attitudes have got to be injected, but I wish that this should be the function of the Committee on Public Undertakings, the Parliamentary Committee, which is there, for overall control and for pattern and for all those matters. We should not have too many authorities, and I see no justification whatsoever for a full-fledged organisation now with a Secretary to Government with a fixed salary of Rs. 3,000 and experts and all that. If there is anything needed, it is the need for strengthening the Secretariat of the Committee on Public Undertakings which is a Parliamentary Committee. That Committee must be strengthened; that Committee should have not only one of the Deputy Secretaries of the Lok Sabha to assist it, but it should have experts, and that Committee should have a full, strong Secretariat, which will be of real assistance to it in discharging its duties and responsibilities.

I then pass on to another point and that is about our food administration. A considerable amount of the supplementary demands goes to the purchase of food. I have, unfortunately, very serious complaints against the food administration, as it has been carried on during the last few months. I hope the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, whose mind was for quite a few days preoccupied with certain extraneous matters, not connected with the Ministry and with the subject of food, will now return to his real duties and see that the things are set right. It is really a very strange phenomenon that when we have such a surplus of foodcrops, a record rice crop, a record kharif crop, still, the prices are rising so high. It is strange that not only the prices should be rising so high but that food should not be available in certain parts of the country. I brought to the attention of the Prime Minister and the Food Minister at the end of December last, the state of affairs in Rajasthan, saying that Rajasthan had suffered twice, two consecutive bad years of famine; wheat was not available, and that something must be done immediately. In spite of my inviting the personal attention of the Prime Minister and the Food Minister, nothing happens.

Then again, a month after I invited their attention, the situation continues to be serious and bad. Possibly, the Food Minister does not feel concerned about it. He feels that it was something of the duty of the Rajasthan

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

Government to look after it. Then I found that the second assessment was made by certain independent people. I could not go to Jodhpur again. Then, the *Statesman*, one of the respected dailies, had conducted a survey all over the country into the question of food availability and the prices. On the 13th February, there appeared a report in the *Statesman* that in the town of Jodhpur, there was a near riot condition almost every day near the fair-price shops. If this is the condition, in spite of the money which we are going to grant to the Ministry, and if the Food Minister does not find this worthy of his attention, then I do not know what to do. It has grown into a habit these days, a very unfortunate habit, on the part of some of our friends here to throw the blame on the States, the States who are not here to defend themselves. (*Interruption*).

When I enquired of the Chief Minister as to how the state of affairs could be explained, and when I tried to enquire into the state of affairs, I found that Rajasthan which was being promised 50,000 tons of wheat had suffered by a reduction and the quantity was cut down to 20,000 tons. Still, we go and blame the State Government to make good the management. Furthermore, the quantity was cut down from 20,000 tons to 14,000 tons. Even the 14,000 tons would not arrive in the State. But here we stand and say that the States do not go and implement things properly! This is a very unfortunate state of affairs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I shall finish in another three or four minutes, if you will permit me. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs which can no more be tolerated, in so far as the food availability and the law and order questions are concerned.

I would next like to refer to one more point, and that is the price-line. We have all the time in this House, for the last six years, been talking of holding the price-line. I do not know at what level we want to hold the price-line. I collected statistics from all over the world. I find that except in South American countries like Argentina and Chile where the prices have gone up very high, rocketing up, and where the inflationary pressures are such, there is no country in the world where the prices have run so high as they have run in this country, namely, India. The Philippines comes next, but in all other countries, if you take it from 1953 onwards to 1964, the price level is just varying from 100 to 117 or 118. It is only in this country, as was made clear by the statement made this morning, that the prices go to 153, 147 and so on. This is a big rise which has taken place during all these years. I do not see any effective steps which have been taken. I think the hon. Food Minister, while answering questions today, said that this is a matter which will be answered by the Finance Minister, namely, the price-line, when it was pointed out that there are certain items in which the prices have gone up to 103 or 104 per cent. I think we must have a clear cut policy and enunciation by the Finance Minister, and we must try and make certain efforts to bring down the prices to the 1956 level. We would like to know what are the steps that will have to be taken, and the Finance Minister should stand or fall by his performance on this price-line.

Again, while I refer to prices, I want to refer to what the hon. Food Minister said this morning about sugar. He says that now they are making efforts to see that there are no black-market prices in sugar. If you will remember, during the last session, he himself admitted that two prices were common almost in all the places. I do not know, when this feature is there all these months, why it has not been possible for him to take any steps during all these months. He has not been

able to tell us anything about it. Now, he says that they are considering it. It is my considered opinion that wherever we have touched or interfered, we have only created more difficulties. Until and unless a clearer picture and better performance is promised and a better account is given, it will not give satisfaction to any of us here.

Shri Himatsingka: Sir, I want to confine my remarks to some demands regarding agriculture. In that connection, there are a number of schemes which can be taken up and should be taken up immediately, so that food production may increase considerably. I mentioned that a few days ago and I want to repeat it because I feel it is very important that we take up some schemes which can be completed within 12 months, which will not cost much. I have already given a list of such schemes in my constituency which will give immediate results. If they are taken up, they will help Government in cutting down imports a considerable extent. I have no doubt there are a number of schemes in other places also like these which will not cost much, but will give immediate results. It is time that we take them up and complete them as quickly as possible. There are a number of other things regarding similar matters and I hope action will be taken in that connection.

I would invite the attention of the Minister in charge of Community Development to the fact that at present sufficient money is not being given to the BDOs and so whatever money is there, it is being spent only on the salaries of the officers and practically no work is being taken up for the improvement of roads or anything that can be done in those places. I am speaking of Santhal Parganas district and I think it applies to almost all places. The grant has been cut down to a large extent.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Himatsingka: I was saying that the cut that has been imposed has affected the useful work that was being done to some extent in the different blocks. Therefore, Government should either reduce the number of blocks and save the money that is being spent only on the salaries or give them some more money so that the officers who are there can do some work.

Coming to health, a number of steps are being taken to eradicate malaria and leprosy and also TB. Malaria has been controlled to a very great extent almost all over the country, but leprosy is still eating into the vitals of the country and makes even the members of the family not to have much with the patient. Santhal Parganas is a district where the incidence of leprosy in certain areas is more than 2 per cent. There are certain institutions which are working for the control and eradication of leprosy. It is time that the Government take notice of such institutions and help them so that they can continue their useful work more vigorously and effectively. They have been able to control the disease to the extent that they have taken up the work in those areas, but if some more finance is made available to them, they would be able to control the disease in the whole district. Similarly about TB, there are a number of institutions which are helping the activities of the Government. I feel that some more funds should be made available to those institutions which are run by private bodies, because you spend much less that way than doing it through Government bodies, which on account of various things cost more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about cancer?

Shri Himatsingka: I do not know

[Shri Himatsingka]

about it. Mr. Banerjee speaks on all subjects. I confine myself to such subjects as I know something about. I know that cancer is a serious disease, but not more; rather not enter into a field which I am not concerned about.

I am concerned with some institutions doing useful work about antileprosy and TB. I am glad to tell the House that the two institutions—Santhal Paharia Sewa Mandal for Leprosy and Brij Sewa Samiti T.B. Sanatorium at Vrindaban—are being very well spoken of even in Government reports and also in different conferences. They have been recognised even by foreign countries which have been helping us with grants.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Are they not getting assistance from Government?

Shri Himatsingka: They are getting a lot of assistance from Government, but they deserve more so that they can lighten the burden of the Government. They can do more work with less expense. Apart from these two institutions there are a number of other institutions which are doing such useful work and they deserve greater help from Government.

Shri Alvares: I would like first to refer to the demand for the repayment of debt. A sum of Rs. 28 crores has been asked for by the Finance Minister in order to meet certain obligations. After looking at the total amount of debt that the Government of India has to pay and the yearly disbursement it has got to make, one gets the impression that the Government of India is the magnificent debtor not only in volume, but it also succeeds in conveying the impression that the Government of India by asking for debts and loans is doing a favour to the creditors all round the world. Yet, some explanation is necessary as to the plea made by the Finance Minister last year before the annual conference of the IMF at Japan, whereby the Finance Minister suggested amortization of the debt for a period of two or three years, because the Government of India was in difficulty in making its loan repayments. There has been no news thereafter from the IMF and therefore, we would be right in presuming that that plea for amortization has been turned down. Therefore, the Finance Minister stated last time that he had asked for a fresh short-term loan from the IMF in order to meet the external financial obligations. The matter is rather serious and I hope the Finance Minister in his reply will clarify this position in regard to the payment of debts.

Another issue, a small one, is that on page 79, under Demand No. 79(B) a sum of Rs. 88,700 has been asked for a car for the Ministry of Steel and for two other items. It would have been better if the Finance Minister had given us a break-up of the demand against each item. The car is to be bought from the State Trading Corporation. As far as we are aware, the State Trading Corporation deals only in prestige cars and not other cars. If this is so, where is the necessity for going in for such expensive cars when indigenous models would have served the purpose of the Ministry of Steel. If my presumption is wrong, it would have been better if the Finance Minister would have shown a break-up and allocated a reasonable figure against that item (B) in respect of a car for the Ministry of Steel.

The third item is in respect of Demand No. 125 on page 116. This is in respect of purchase of foodgrains. Many other hon. Members have referred to it, and in referring to it they have shown that this Demand needs more explanation than has been put in the short note at the bottom of the Demand. Sir, if we refer to the Economic Survey presented by the Finance Minister last year, we find that the short-falls in wheat and rice from expectations against the previous year came to the extent, as far as wheat is concerned, of 1,22,000 tons and 4,22,000 tons of rice. Against this we imported almost an extra 26 lakh tons of wheat

and 5·5 lakh tons of rice. Now, obviously, if in 1962-63 there was no food crisis of any magnitude and if the shortfall in 1964-65 was to the extent of only 1 lakh tons of wheat and about 4 lakh tons of rice, there would not have been any need to import this huge quantity of almost 26 lakh tons of wheat and 5·5 lakh tons of rice. From this it flows that there is some bungling somewhere because the shortfall is not as large as the quantity imported.

That leads on to another analysis. The Government of India without making its assessment of the total procurement of rice stated that it would be able to procure, in the year 1963-64, 7·5 lakh tons of rice. As against this 7·5 lakh tons it was able to procure only 4·17 lakh tons. Here again there is need for some explanation. Why is it that the Government of India was not able to procure the full amount? What are the circumstances that obtained at that time due to which the Government was not able to obtain the total quantity of rice when it has all the powers under the DIR etc., available for this purpose?

Therefore, Sir, an explanation is needed in respect of the following points. Why is it that if the shortfall was so low, the imports were of such a high character? Was it a mistake in assessment or was it a mistake in demand? Since, as I have said before, there has been nearly five times extra import more than the actual shortfall, that needs one explanation. Secondly, why was there no attempt made to procure wheat? We imported to the extent of 26 lakhs tons of wheat as against a shortfall of only 1 lakh tons. If that is so, if the shortfall was so little, there is obviously a need for an explanation to find out why there was no attempt to procure wheat. Wheat was there all over the country. I do not say that wheat has not come to the market. It may be argued that because wheat is in short supply there is no possibility of procuring it. We know that wheat was not in such a short supply, that the zonal system of procurement, that each State wanted in order to protect its own local agricultural classes, militated against the equitable distribution of wheat and rice all over the country. I do hope that in future this zonal system will be speedily done away with.

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Secondly, why was procurement at such a low rate? That it was so is a matter of fact. Nevertheless, now the Food Corporation has come into existence, there is no justification for the States to be given procurement rights separately. This would necessarily militate against the all India price policy for which the Government has now set up the Agricultural Prices Commission under the chairmanship of Shri Dantwalla. If the Food Corporation procures food at the producers' level at certain prices and the States, in order to protect their own interests, are able to procure foodgrains at different prices, obviously there will be disparity in prices. It is very necessary in this country to establish or set up the machinery for uniform food prices all over the country. In the matter of wages, both amongst Central Government employees and others, there is an attempt at uniformity. In regard to other matters such as industrial prices also there is such uniformity. Therefore, we do hope that this lacuna that has witnessed itself in the policy of procurement will soon be set at right.

There is one more point, and that is about the demand for increased dearness allowance. When the Das Commission was appointed by Government to investigate into the adequacy or otherwise of dearness allowance, most of the recognised Central Government employees' associations had suggested that the formula for the calculation of dearness allowance should be one of the terms of reference. While rejecting this demand, Government had stated that the Das Commission would be competent to consider it but not to give a judgment. The Das Commission, while not making any specific re-

[Shri Alvares]

commendation, has stated in its report that the formula of the Pay Commission works disastrously against the interests of the employees of the Central Government. Therefore, while agreeing to the payment of extra dearness allowance, Government would have done well to indicate that the revision of the formula, as recommended by the Das Commission, was also engaging their attention.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is the fourth batch of supplementary demands presented during the course of the year, involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 475.01 crores. Judged by any standard, it must be said that it is an amount big enough to be demanded as an additional expenditure.

Taking all the batches together, the net additional out-go from the consolidated fund has been stated to be of the order of Rs. 102.52 crores. Both the number of times supplementary demands have been presented and the amount involved therein smack of lack of foresight or planning based on inadequate data. Although I do not grudge additional expenditure which Government could not reasonably foresee or which is indispensable for the development of our economy, it is high time that Government should seriously consider reducing the supplementary demands to the minimum extent possible both in number and also in magnitude.

There are items of expenditure which could have been avoided or at least very much reduced. An example has been cited by my friend just now of the purchase of a staff car for the Ministry of Iron and Steel at a cost of Rs. 88,700. This cannot be accepted as a very legitimate demand. Five Ambassador cars or three Willis Staff cars could have been purchased for much less than Rs. 88,700. It is hoped that in future at least such extravagant expenditure will not be incurred when the achievement of maximum economy is the need of the hour.

With regard to dearness allowance to low paid Government employees, it has been paid on three counts, one in July 1963, one in February 1964 and the third in October 1964, amounting to a sum of Rs. 5·82 crores. In spite of these enhancements, the dearness allowance has not been able to satisfy the hard-hit employees, because of the reason that dearness allowance has still been left unrelated to the mounting cost of living. The higher the price, the higher the wages, and the higher the wages, the higher the inflation. It is a vicious circle. It is high time that we revise our policy and Government give serious thought to the proposal to pay the salaries to the low paid employees partly in kind, i.e., supplying essential articles of every day necessity like foodgrains, coarse cloth etc. at a fixed subsidised price. This will check inflation and satisfy the low paid employees. This proposal has the blessing of Acharya Vinoba Bhave also.

A sum of Rs. 1·90 crores has been provided for the maintenance of national highways and border roads. Coming as I do from the border State of Assam, I appeal to the Government to assign top priority to the maximum development and effective maintenance of the national highways and border roads in that State and in such a manner that rapid and unhindered movement of military traffic governed by exigencies of defence and security and the civilian traffic in all seasons and under all weather conditions are maintained in proper condition. The bitter experience of military vehicles being compelled to take one hundred mile circuitous route, because of the break-down of a bridge in the north trunk road near NEFA border during the last Chinese aggression, should not be allowed to be repeated at any cost. National highway No. 37 with 12' black topping is incapable of bearing

the burden of the present day traffic and the same in the strategic area from Makum to Digboi is long left in an impassable condition. It is indeed a shame that the worn-out narrow bridges over the Darika and the Mitang rivers near Sibsagar town have not been rebuilt to this date. These bridges are likely to be broken or washed away at any time. It is hoped that the department will rise to the occasion and see its way to keep the traffic undisturbed in the areas so close to the border.

Coming to import of foodgrains, while nobody takes exception to occasional imports to tide over a passing crisis, it pains me to think of our continued and chronic dependence on food imports. It is a sad commentary on our plans and programmes of agricultural development. I venture to say that if our planners had diverted a part of the heavy expenditure on imports to productive investment in agricultural development we would have eliminated this marginal shortage of 5 million to 6 million tons of foodgrains. Progressive reduction in food imports, a larger investment in quick yielding agricultural projects, adoption of adequate flood control measures, adequate investment in pesticides etc. would go a long way in the attainment of near self-sufficiency in food. Cohesive thinking, quick and correct decisions, capacity to anticipate and avert a crisis—these are the issues to which leadership and Government should address themselves.

With these words I give my support to these Demands.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, I have great respect for my hon. friend, Sardar Kapur Singh, who has gone away. His speech was centred upon the pronouncements and activities of the Defence Minister. I would implore him not to import any communal consideration in the Defence Services. The day we do it that will be the end of the security of our land. We have a large number of crises to face, internal and external. Sardar Kapur Singh has been an eminent member of the Indian Civil Service and has maintained the highest traditions therein. So, when he referred to the Defence Minister and said that he was bringing in parochial views in the matter of administration, I thought, he was not quite fair to him.

The Defence Minister started his career as Defence Minister with the slogan that he would go and die, if necessary, on the heights of NEFA when the crisis was at its highest in November, 1962. We are still in the period of emergency. I am the greatest admirer of the Sikhs and I would not like to say the slightest thing against them. After our trip when we MPs went to NEFA last year, I came back with the greatest admiration for the Sikhs and wherever I see a Sikh, whether he be in the remotest town of Mysore, I stand up and salute him even if I do not know him. You may ask me, "Why?" It is because I have seen Sikh soldiers standing guard on the heights of NEFA all alone, away from their families. So, even if the Sikhs were not represented in the procession on the last Republic Day, they are here, there and everywhere. The Sikh soldier in the Army or in the Navy or the Air Force is here, there and everywhere. They are the backbone of our Army, Navy and Air Force. So, when he tells that the Defence Minister has imported any parochialism or partiality, I think, he is not being fair to him.

I have known the Defence Minister when he was the Chief Minister of Bombay. Once I went to him and told him, "You have appointed a man to the highest job who deserves to be inside the jail" and he said, "Alva, give me the name of the next man and I shall appoint him." I was taken aback by the promptitude and response in him. In Bombay he ran a Ministry wherein he tried to put everyone of every community. So, when he handles the most vulnerable spot in the Defence Services, I implore my hon. friend, Sardar Kapur Singh, not to raise these issues.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

I have been taking some interest in the Defence Services. I have been around in a British submarine in Portsmouth, near London. Wherever I have been, I have taken some interest in our soldiers, airmen and Naval ratings. I have fought for these people. I have fought for all those airmen who die crashing. They die when they go up in the planes forgetting their wives and children. We, as MPs. are not taking sufficient interest about their widows and children. We have got a solemn duty towards them. Let us fight for their privileges, their emoluments, for the widows and children of the soldiers and officers who have to leave their quarters in one month's time after the death of these great soldiers. Let us fight for them. Let us fight for the officers and Jawans who have to live in rotten quarters right in Delhi. We have not yet given them decent quarters.

So, I would tell Sardar Kapur Singh and hon. Members like him that they should not make any reflection on the Defence Minister. The Defence Minister has a very tough and difficult job. Let us strengthen his hands. I am sure that no offence was meant to the Sikhs or to anyone. As I said—and I will repeat it—the Sikhs are the backbone of the Army. I have told my own people, the Christians, "You think of the security of your job; you do not want to be transferred here and there; you want to be with your wives and members of the family; you want to remain only in Mysore and do not want to go to NEFA; go and fight and die like the Sikhs for your country". That is the advice I have given to Christians.

I would not import these communal passions at all, but there are two communities which are still known as minorities. If any minority is doing a good job of Defence, it is the community of Sikhs and not Christians. It is left for my own community of Christians to say, "We shall fight and die for our land, whether it be here, there or anywhere". So, my hon. friend, Shri Kapur Singh, having said this, will I hope not raise this matter again and not even friends on this side or on the other side because the Army is very vulnerable.

Today you have read that China is training up nearly 250 or 300 million men and women for her militia. That warning has been delivered by a United States Army journal. I have seen in China Chinese women and girls being trained up for the militia. We are a great nation, but if we are going to throw stones here and there, we cannot stand up against our foe. Unity and integration is very essential and I would implore every hon. Member of this House to keep their hands off the Army, the Navy and Air Force and keep them away from the communal character. The British did it and produced the communal triangle. Read the great book written by Achyut Patwardhan and Asoka Mehta, the *Communal Triangle*. I offered to give a copy of the book to Mr. Duncan Sandys, the British Minister for Commonweatlh Relations ,when he came here last time and he said, "I would like to read it; I shall get a copy". This book has depicted how Hindus were pitted against the Muslims, the Sikhs and others. We have not yet got out of this communal triangle. We are trying to bury it. So, let us see that these things are not aroused again.

In regard to the Demand regarding the National Highways, I would like to pay a tribute again to the people who are doing the border roads and who are working there. So many young men, ordinary drivers, getting only Rs. 150|- have perished driving on the NEFA roads. Their names are not known to us. Their names are known only to their wives and children. Even that great photographer of *Life* and *Time* Burke,perished on those heights. He was blown down by a huge piece of rock and fell down thousands of feet below. We cannot even trace the dead bodies. Unto all

these men we owe the security of our land. It has been mentioned in the notes that these drivers who drive the trucks are doing a great job in the snow. Let us pay them a great tribute and to those people who have built most strategic border roads which are so essential to move our armies. They do the work in the snow and do a very big job in less than five months in a year. They do the job which we had neglected for years.

In regard to Demand No. 97 in respect of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, the representatives of the Asian Republics of the Soviet Union were entertained by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. That is a very good job done by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. We must be very friendly with neighbours who still want to be very very friendly with us. The sum of Rs. 50,000 and odd which has been granted for the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for entertaining the representatives of the Asian Republics in the USSR has been well spent. They have been very happy. They are still in our country. We should bring people more close to us specially those from South East Asian countries.

In regard to Demand No. 19 regarding the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the less said the better. What is the use of this Public Enterprises Bureau? No doubt, the Estimates Committee recommended it. But how many recommendations of the Estimates Committee have been fulfilled? One ICS man retires and he finds a job in one of the public enterprises. From oil he goes to Hindustan Steel. I asked one gentleman, "I saw you in Hindustan Aircraft; from there you went to Oil and from there you have gone to steel". He is supposed to be the master and jack of all trades and does no service to the country. How many ICS men who retire offer their services free for national service? There are only two names that I remember, the great names of Netaji Bose and my hon. friend, Shri H. V. Kamath. They threw away their careers to serve this nation. I would not like the public enterprises to be just a jumping off ground for all retired ICS men, Chief Engineers and every kind of man, except for first-class young men who are about 35 or 40 years of age and who do not get an opening. They have been to Europe, America, Soviet Union and all kinds of places for training but they have no opening. They do not get the jobs because they are not the sons of retired ICS men or other high ranking officers. It is time that we started to staff the public enterprises with first-class young men. One of the great tragedies of our national struggle was that first-class young men and women who fought for Indian freedom, who spent their lives abroad, were not anywhere near the Government or any of the national agencies. I have many friends amongst them. I cannot even find them. They have perished, frustrated and we cannot even trace them. Very few of the young men who fought for swaraj, who were inside jails, who were trained abroad in first-class universities have been taken in requisite Government service after we attained freedom.

Now, today we are going to commit the second mistake. Public enterprises are going to be run by old fossils, men who are too old to run them and who cannot control labour. There is such an amount of confusion in our public enterprises. We have thrown away Rs. 1000 crores in the public enterprises and we have not even Rs. 50 crores or 5 crores coming back to our pockets. All this is because the labour conditions are not permanent. No recruitment is proper; the system of appointment is all wrong; there are no consultations, no conferences, nothing of the sort. And here is the Bureau of Public Enterprises. That means more appointments, more cells and so on. However, I would like to pay a tribute to the Burmah Shell Refinery. When we went there, we found that it is the best-managed private sector unit in India. I even mentioned to the ESSO people, "You are not running so well as the Burmah

[Shri Joachim Alva]

Shell people are doing." If the Burmah Shell can run it so well—they have youngmen too—we should also be able to do that. But there are the retired ICS men and it is all like that, "I want to favour this man or that man; I must bring this man or that" and the whole system is wrong. Hence our public enterprises are suffering.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to urge one or two points about the Ministry of Health and sit down. There is a demand to provide for an honorarium to a retired doctor who is the Chairman of the Board of Inspection for Voluntary Medical Institutions—I do not know even his name. Only this morning there was a mention about doctors going on strike. You are giving high class specialists a net sum of Rs. 1100 or so. One such top specialist told me only today "I get Rs. 1100 and I have no children; thank God. I can get a job of 4000 dollars in America per month. What am I to do here? Am I to stay on or shall I go there?". We owe a moral duty to these men. If he gets Rs. 1100 only, what can he do with Rs. 1100—the man who has been more than 10 years abroad? We are not taking care of the specialists who slowly and slowly walk out of our land. The cream will thus be out of our land. They do not want to come back. How many of you have read the letter of that poor engineer which appeared in the *Statesman* last week stating, "I am a trained engineer in England and I have no job for the last several months. I am going back to Europe!"? Even the compounders say "Please look after us. We have also to work on Sundays and holidays without extra payment." They are also a part of the profession. These CHS doctors are very very important. We deprive them of private practice but then we give them nothing. How can they live? How are the specialists to go on? I know of one or two specialists in Delhi, a man who at Harvard has had 5000 dollars per month and another man an ortheopadist and Cardiologist. How are you going to help these people if you give them only Rs. 1100? That is wrong. You must put them, the specialists, on Rs. 3000 grade and then Rs. 4000 so on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Joachim Alva: Just one sentence and I sit down. On the last occasion, when Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was incharge of the Health Ministry, I said, "You are putting old men incharge of the All India Medical Institute, men between 60 and 70, who can neither do research nor teach, nor give prescriptions." And fortunately, they were not appointed. One of them was very furious with me and I told them that they were too old to be appointed on the job.

In conclusion, I say, we should put youngmen and women and pay them handsomely so that they can not only look after their health but also the health of other families.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सिर्फ़ डिमांड नम्बर 30 के बारे में कहना है, जो कि गाजीपुर ओपियम फैक्टरी के बारे में है। इस डिमांड में कुछ रुपया तो काश्तकारों को देने के लिए और कुछ रुपया उस फ़ैक्टरी के एम्पलाईज को डीयरनैस एलाउंस देने के लिए रुपये की मांग की गई है। मेरी समझ में यह एशिया में अफ़ीम का सब से बड़ा कारखाना है। परन्तु इस कारखाने में सब से ज्यादा अव्यवस्था है, यहां तक कि इस कारखाने में फ़ैक्टरीज एक्ट जैसे वे साधारण कानून भी लागू नहीं होते, जो कि दूसरे कारखानों में लागू हैं। वहां के मजदूरों और कार्यकर्त्ताओं की नौकरी की कोई ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है और नौकरियों में किसी प्रकार की नियमितता नहीं है। वहां का मैनेजमेंट जब चाहे तब मजदूरों को बर्खास्त कर देता है। इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार सम्बन्धित मंत्रियों से लिखा-पढ़ी

की गई है लेकिन फिर भी कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि गाजीपुर जिला पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और उस में वही एक कारखाना है जो वहां के लोगों को काम दे सकता है लेकिन फिर भी सरकार ने उस के प्रति बेरुखी दिखाई है । जो काश्तकार अफ़ीम की खेती करते हैं उनको पर्याप्त पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है, उनके काम में अड़चनें डाली जाती हैं और उन को तरह तरह से परेशान किया जाता है । इसका नतीजा यह है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं बल्कि उस सूबे का जो एकमात्र कारखाना है उस में सब से ज्यादा अव्यवस्था उत्पन्न हो गई है । पीछे मुझे मालूम हुआ था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस का खाने को बढ़ाने जा रही है और उस में और अधिक एल्कोलाइड वर्क शुरू किया जायेगा लेकिन बाद में यह भी चर्चा हुई कि मालवा में एक और कारखाना स्थापित किया जायेगा और उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया जायेगा । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो जो सब से पुराना कारखाना है जहां लभभग दो हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं वह मृतप्राय हो जायेगा और उस में कम से कम आदमी रह जायेंगे ।

वहां के मजदूरों को पर्मानेंट नहीं किया जाता है। उन को सीजनल बेसिस पर रखा जाता है और फिर निकाल दिया जाता है । वहां पर फैक्टरीज एक्ट लागू नहीं किया गया है और स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना का काम भी बहुत कम होता है । इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार यह व्यवस्था करे—अगर वह इस समय नहीं कर सकती है तो अगले बजट में करे—कि वहां के मजदूरों को स्थायी सर्विस दी जाये और इस कारखाने को और बढ़ाया जाये । सरकार ने कहा था कि हम गाजीपुर के इस कारखाने को बढ़ायेंगे और इस में एल्कोलाइड वर्क ज्यादा करेंगे ताकि उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिल सके और उस क्षेत्र की गरीबी दूर हो सके ।

वहां पर फैक्टरीज एक्ट और अन्य लेबर सम्बन्धी कानून लागू न होने के कारण वहा का मैनेजमेंट कारखाने में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को बुरी तरह परेशान करता है । सरकार यह व्यवस्था करे कि वहां पर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उन की सर्विसिज पर्मानेंट हों । अगर सरकार उन को पेन्शन नहीं दे सकती तो कम से कम ग्रेटुइटी फंड उन को दिया जाये । सरकार अफ़ीम की खेती को भी ख़ासतौर से प्रोत्साहन दे ताकि वहां की ग़रीबी को दूर करने में सहायता मिले ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इन अनुपूरक मांगों पर कई कट मोशन दिये हैं। मांग संख्या 6 में रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए 2,95 70 000 रुपये की मांग की गई है । मैं समझता हूं कि वह मांग ठीक है बल्कि रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए और भी ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिए क्योंकि जिस शत्रु से हम को लड़ाई लड़नी है वह हम से दो कदम आगे जा रहा है । अगर हम सैनिकों की तैयारी करते हैं, तो वह नये नये शस्त्रों की तैयारी करता है । ज हम उन शस्त्रों को प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, तो वह अणु बम बना लेता है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में हम असमर्थ हो जाते हैं । अगर दुश्मन से सफलतापूर्वक लड़ाई लड़नी है, तो रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए रखे गए रुपये में और भी बढ़ोतरी कर दी जानी चाहिए ।

हमारी सरकार आज तक यह कहती आई है कि हम तटस्थता की नीति अपना रहे हैं । लेकिन वह नीति दुश्मन के लिए तो बिल्कुल नहीं अपनाई जानी चाहिए । आज की स्थिति में अणु बम बनाना बहुत जरूरी है । अगर इस के लिए रुपये की जरूरत हो, तो जैसे हमारी जनता ने पहले सहायता की है, वैसे ही वह आगे भी देने को तैयार है ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री आप्टे, ने कहा कि श्री कपूर सिंह को रक्षा सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

में क्षेत्रीय प्रश्न नहीं उठाने चाहिएं थे। हमारी जनता चन्दे के रूप में एक एक पैसा दे कर देश की रक्षा के लिए सरकार को सहायता देती है, लेकिन जनता के ही कुछ आदमी उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। जैसा कि श्री आल्वा ने उदाहरण दिया है, कुछ लोगों ने नेफ़ा और लद्दाख में सड़कें बनाने के कन्ट्रैक्ट्स में लाखों रुपये खा लिए। इसी प्रकार रक्षा कोष के लाखों रुपये कुछ लोग खा गए और उस की रसीदों के बारे में बहुत गड़बड़ बताई जाती है। जो कम्बल दिये गए, वे भी कलकत्ता के बाजार में जा कर बेचे गए। अगर हमारी रक्षा सेवाओं में ऐसे आदमियों का योग होगा, तो फिर हमारी रक्षा सेवाएं किस तरह से आगे बढ़ सकती हैं? फिजूलखर्चियां जो हैं ये भी बन्द होनी चाहिएं। अगर इस तरह से चोरियां होंगी, इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार होगा तो हम दुश्मन से किस तरह से लड़ पायेंगे, यह भी देखना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारी सरकार को इस तरह के जो घोटाले होते हैं इन पर कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिए। रक्षा कोष के वास्ते जो पैसा आया वह बीच में ही कुछ लोग खा जायें, यह उचित नहीं है। इस तरह की बातों की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

रंगरूटों को तन्ख्वाह बहुत कम मिलती है। मैं कई रंगरूटों से मिला हूं। इतनी कम तन्ख्वाह उनको मिलती है कि वे दो पैसे भी बचा नहीं पाते। उनके घर वाले इंतजार करते रहते है कि मनी आर्डर आये ताकि वे अपना खर्च चला सकें। लेकिन उनको इतनी कम तन्ख्वाह मिलती है कि वे घर पैसे भेज ही नहीं पाते हैं और वहीं उनके पैसे खर्च हो जाते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में उनको क्या प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है। उनकी और जो बड़े मिलिट्री में अफसर हैं, उनकी तन्ख्वाह में एक और दस का या एक और बीस का अन्तर हो तब तो बात समझ में आ सकती है, तब तो उनको तसल्ली हो सकती है लेकिन अगर अन्तर एक और सौ का हो तो कैसे तसल्ली हो सकती है, कैसे उनका हौंसला बढ़ सकता है। रंगरूटों ने कहा है कि उनको बड़ों का आर्डर मानना पड़ता है और यह ठीक भी है कि वे बड़ों का आर्डर मानें। लेकिन जिस तरह के नए नए लड़के पढ़ पढ़ कर आ जाते हैं और इनके ऊपर आ कर बैठ जाते हैं, उससे भी बहुत खराबियां पैदा होती हैं। इन लोगों को वे आगे धकेल देते हैं और ये बेचारे जानते नहीं हैं कि क्या करना चाहिए। जब ये ऊपर इनके आ जाते हैं तो जो सिपाही है, जो हवलदार है, जो जमादार है, उसका चांस मारा जाता है। विद्या का प्रचार ज्यादा हो रहा है, इसलिए ये विद्या पा कर आगे बढ़ जाते हैं। लेकिन ये जो पहले से ही ट्रेनिंग पाये हुए है इनको चांस इस कारण से नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि ये जो नीचे के आदमी हैं इनको भी कुछ चांस दिये जायें। मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि जो स्टुडेंट्स हैं, इनको चांस न दिया जाय। इनको जरूर दिया जाए लेकिन इनको भी चांस मिलना चाहिए। अगर स्टुडेंट्स में से बीस लिए जायें तो इन में से पन्द्रह जरूर लिये जायें। इनके वेतनों में वृद्धि की जाए, यह भी मैं चाहता हूं।

कोटा राजस्थान की बात मैं आप को बतालना चाहता हूं। कुछ समय पहले मिलिट्री के रंगरूट वगैरह जो थे इन बेचारों को खेत जोतने के लिए लगा दिया गया। मैं कमांडिंग अफसर साहब के पास गया और उन से पूछा कि इनको खेती के काम में क्यों लगा दिया गया और अगर खेती का काम ही इनसे करवाना था तो ये बेचारे फौज में भरती क्यों हुए, ये वैसे ही खेती कर सकते थे। मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि इनके चालचलन के बारे में जब तक रिपोर्ट नहीं आ जाती है तब तक इनको इस काम में लगा दिया गया है और बाद में इनको हटा लिया जाएगा। अब ये जो छः महीने तक इस काम में लगे रहेंगे और छः महीने इस रिपोर्ट के आने में लग जायेंगे तो जो भी ट्रेनिंग इन लोगों ने

ले रखी है, उस सारी ट्रेनिंग को ये भूल जायेंगे। इस तरह की जो बातें हैं ये नहीं होनी चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

मैंने यह भी सुना है कि कोटा में जो मिलिट्री वगैरह रखी गई थी उसको हटा करके वहां एक ट्रेनिंग सैंटर खोला जा रहा है। कोटा एक इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया है। वहां बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी मिलिट्री थी। वहां पर गांधी सागर डैम है, बहुत कारखाने खुल रहे हैं, बिजली के बहुत से कारखाने वहां बन रहे हैं। ऐसी जगह से मिलिट्री हटा कर दूसरी जगह भेज दी जाये और दूसरी जगह से ट्रेनिंग सैंटर यहां ला कर खोला जाए, यह क्या उचित है? यह चीज जो है इस पर भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जो राशि रखी गई है वह बहुत कम है और उसको बढ़ा दिया जाए। रक्षा सामग्री हमारे पास बहुत अच्छी होनी चाहिये। अगर दुश्मन दो अणु बम बनाये तो हमको एक तो जरूर बनाना चाहिये। हम इस अणु बम का प्रयोग करें या न करें, यह दूसरी बात है। यह अणु बम मारने के लिए भले ही न हो लेकिन बनना अवश्य चाहिये। दहशत के लिए हमारे पास यह अवश्य होना चाहिये। इसको चलायें या न चलायें, यह दूसरी बात है। अगर सामने वाला दो चलाये तो हम एक तो अवश्य चलायें।

जहां तक खाद्य समस्या का सम्बन्ध है हमारी सरकार इसके बारे में बिल्कुल निश्चिन्त मालूम देती है, वह सो रही है। जैसे राजा रईसों के जमाने में लड़का पैदा होते ही धातु की गोद में उसको डाल दिया जाता था उसी तरह से हमारी सरकार ने खाद्य के मामले को अमरीका की गोद में डाल दिया है। अमरीका हमें खाने के लिए गेहूं देगा तब खायेंगे नहीं तो बैठे रहेंगे। हमें अमरीका को धन्यवाद देना चाहिये कि पिछले सतरह सालों से वह हमें जैसे तैसे खिलाता आ रहा है। यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। हमें आत्म-निर्भर खाद्य के मामले में बनना चाहिये। हम रोजाना खाद्य प्रोडक्शन के आंकड़े देखते हैं और उनको देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार ने खाद्य स्थिति पर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है। जो गेहूं हमें बाहर से मिला भी था उसके ऊपर भी उसने छः रुपये बढ़ा दिये है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि देशी गेहूं तो बाजार से गायब हो गया है और यह गेहूं भी मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है। हमारे यहां पर दस आदमियों के एक परिवार को एक मन गेहूं महीने का मिलता है। राजस्थान का एरिया ऐसा एरिया है जहां अनाज बहुत पैदा होता है लेकिन वह बाहर चला जाता है और वहां के लोग बेचारे भूखों रह जाते है। जहां तक शक्कर का सम्बन्ध है गांव वालों को उसके दर्शन तक नहीं होते है, शहर वाले ही चट कर जाते हैं। दीवाली, दशहरा आदि त्यौहारों को एक गुड़ की भेली ले कर वे अपना काम चला लेते हैं लेकिन इन त्यौहारों तक को उनको चीनी के दर्शन नहीं होते हैं। उनको शक्कर भी मिलनी चाहिये। जहां तक खाद्य पदार्थों का सम्बन्ध है, जल्दी से जल्दी हमें आत्म निर्भर बनने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। हमें विदेशों का सहारा नहीं लेना चाहिये। आज अमरीका हमारा दोस्त है। लेकिन दुश्मन पाकिस्तान के बहकावे में आ कर आजकल अमरीका के भी होश हवास उलटे सीधे हो रहे हैं। अगर अमरीका ने हाथ खींच लिया तो हिन्दुस्तान मुंह ताकता रह जायेगा। इसलिए खाद्य पदार्थों के मामले में हमें दूसरों पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिये।

अब मैं डाक तार विभाग के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। यह डाक तार का विभाग बेचारा किसी का एक बन कर नहीं रहा है। यह कभी किसी के सहारे रहा है और कभी किसी दूसरे के। कभी इसको दो विभागों में बांट दिया गया और कभी कुछ और कर दिया गया। एक बार तो इसका एक उद्दयन विभाग और दूसरा डाक तार विभाग

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेखा]

हो गया। इसके लिए एक मोटर कार खरीद रहे हैं। जो 102 कारें पहले से हैं, उनका क्या हो गया है। जहां तक डाक का सम्बन्ध है इसको गांव में जाने में पंद्रह पंद्रह दिन लग जाते हैं फिर भी वहां डाक नहीं पहुंचती है। उन बेचारों के पास साधन नहीं होते हैं, वे क्या करें। एक चिट्ठी आप डाल दें, राजस्थान का एरिया ऐसा एरिया है कि वह चिट्ठी महीना महीना तक नहीं पहुंचती है। जब इनके पास साधन नहीं होंगे, पैसा नहीं होगा तो ये बेचारे क्या करें। जहां तक टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट का ताल्लुक है कई बार सुनने में आता है कि इतनी तार चोरी गई है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह विभाग किसके सहारे चल रहा है। जो इसको आमदनी होती है वह वित्त मंत्रालय में चली जाती है और यह बेचारा हाथ मलता रह जाता है। अगर इसका हिसाब किताब अलग कर दिया जाए इसका हिसाब किताब वित्त मंत्रालय से अलग हो जाए तो मालूम पड़े कि वास्तव में कितनी बचत हुई और कितनी नहीं हुई। कोई ढंग हो आजकल बरता नहीं जाता है। कभी इसको उड्डयन विभाग में मिला दिया जाता है और कभी वित्त मंत्रालय में। इसको अलग रख कर इसका अलग से हिसाब किताब रखा जाए तो काफी फायदा हो सकता है और इस का विस्तार भी काफी हो सकता है।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए शरणार्थियों के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। दुख पा पा कर ये बेचारे कैम्पों से वापिस पाकिस्तान रहे हैं और वहां फिर जब इनको धक्का मिलता है तो ये हिन्दुस्तान में वापिस आ जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान शरणार्थियों का एक अड्डा बना हुआ है। अफ्रीका वाले इन को धक्का दे रहे हैं, बर्मा वाले दे रहे हैं लंका वाले दे रहे हैं पाकिस्तान वाले दे रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान विस्थापितों का एक अड्डा सा बन गया है। हमारी सरकार कानों में तेल डाले चुपचाप बैठी हुई है। इन शरणार्थियों की दशा दयनीय है। बेचारों को अगर दो रुपये दे भी दिये जाते हैं तो इससे उनका क्या बनता है। चाहिये तो यह कि उनके बच्चों को स्कूलों में ट्रेनिंग दी जाए उनके बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जाए लेकिन इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। इन बेचारे लोगों के बदन पर कपड़ा तक नहीं होता है। कैम्पों को देखने के बाद इनकी हालत मैं आपको बता रहा हूं। यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि ये आपस में लड़ते हैं। इन पर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि ये चोरी करते हैं। गांवों में जा कर चोरियां करते हैं। मरे हुए ये बेचारे क्या चोरी करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि विस्थापितों पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए।

खाद्य समस्या को हल कया जाए और इस की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए शरणार्थियों को जमीन दे कर इनकी सहायता की जाए या जिस किसी और काम को करने के ये काबिल हों उस काम में इनको लगाया जाए।

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while thanking you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Supplementary budget I would like to confine myself to Demands Nos. 37 and 40 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Although at the moment, the pressing problems of the country like food shortage and the economic situation have been relegated to the background for some time, by the language question which is agitating the minds of the people, the Ministry has done well to tide over the food crisis by arrangement of proper distribution of foodgrains and affording remunerative incentive prices to the farmers; and action has also been taken to build up a buffer stock by procurement through the Food Corporation.

Initially some difficulties are being experienced by the farmers in getting immediate payment for the stocks sold or the stocks procured, and they are lying in wayside stations for want of

proper transport facilities. In Tanjore district of Madras State which is said to be the Granary of the South, large stock of paddy purchased by the Government await transhipment for want of wagons. Speedy steps should be taken to transport the stocks to the respective destinations.

The setting up of the Agricultural Prices Commission to advise on the price policy of agricultural commodities with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure with the perspective of the overall economic needs of the country and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer is a welcome step. Even after the announcement of the guaranteed prices for agricultural products, we find some hesitancy amongst the farmers to part with their stock at the price announced. This has to be taken into consideration with a sympathetic attitude in view of the pitiable economic standard of the farmers. Rice prices have increased much less than the prices of other commodities during the decade ended 1962-63, and wheat prices have declined during the same period. So the guaranteed prices offered at present are not sufficient to give some fillip or economic incentive to the producers to take up their profession enthusiastically.

Rural indebtedness exceeds Rs 3000 crores. 74 million rural families in the country have an average debt of Rs. 406. Suitable legislation should be enacted to relieve the farmers of this indebtedness and ways and means devised to provide cheap credit facilities. In addition to the steps for reducing the debt burden of the farmers, the farmers should also be assured that whatever increase in production is achieved will actually go to their benefit by the implementation of the land reform measures. The stumbling block in the proper implementation of the land reform measures at present is the defective system of village accounts maintained by the hereditary village officials who seem to have developed an irresponsible attitude, emboldened by the hereditary rights. This stumbling block should be removed and the village officials and the accounts maintained by them must be in a position to show the correct position of the tenancy ownership and the tillers of the soil.

The Mahalanobis Committee has revealed that 20 per cent of the rural population has no land and 4 per cent of the rural population keeps 33 per cent of the land. It is only if the tillers of the soil are assured of ownership that there will be improvement in production and enthusiasm will be created amongst the farmers. Necessary steps should also be taken to see that there is equitable ownership of land in the country.

400 million tons of cow dung now used annually for fuel, if used for manurial purposes would help to bring about increase in food production. By the use of coke or second grade coal, the burning of cow dung which could be used for manurial purposes could be avoided and this could be used for improvement in food production.

Steps should also be undertaken to tap the sub-soil water in areas lacking irrigation facilities, such as Salem and Ramnad districts in Madras State. The package scheme for increasing production must be extended to areas having irrigation facilities.

Till 1962-63 about 11 lakhs acres of forest land are reported to have been surveyed and 3 lakhs of acres demarcated for forests in the country. In my constituency in the Madurai district of Madras State, great hardship has been caused to the poor ryots on account of defective survey having been carried out based on the old faulty zamindari records. Pattas have been issued to absentee landlords ignoring the tillers of the soil who have been cultivating the lands for generations. It would be of great

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help to increase food production if the fears in the minds of the people, that is, the ryots, are allayed by taking suitable steps for conducting a a re-survey and re-demarcation. I would request Government to protect the ryots of the area by suitable action for re-survey and re-demarcation.

If a proper climate is created by increasing food production and good progress is achieved in that direction, then it would help the consumer to get foodgrains at reasonable prices, it would provide remunerative incentive prices to the farmer and the consumers would not be saddled with higher prices detrimental to the overall needs of economy.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मांगे हमारे सामने आई हैं उन में महंगाई भत्ते के लिए भी तजवीज की गई है। महंगाई भत्ते का जो सवाल है यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और वह बार बार उठता है। मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि करीब करीब 25 लाख केन्द्रीय सरकार के नौकर हैं। अगर उनमें राज्य सरकारों के जिला परिषदों के, नगर पालिकाओं के और ग्राम पंचायतों के नौकर भी हम मिला दें तो यह संख्या करीब 90 लाख हो जाती है जो उन के कुटुम्ब के लोग उन पर निर्भर करते हैं उन की कुल संख्या मिला कर यह 4 करोड़ लोग हो जाते हैं। दाम आज कल आसमान को छू रहे हैं। इस लिए जो उन का जीवन का स्तर है उस के ऊपर दामों में वृद्धि की वजह से बराबर हमला होता रहता है और उन का जीवन स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। इसी लिए महंगाई भत्ते का इन्तजाम किया गया है। दो साल पहले हम ने बम्बई में इस मसले को छेड़ा और एक मुद्दा हम ने सरकार के सामने यह रक्खा था कि महंगाई का जो मूल्य निर्देशांक है उस को बनाने का काम भी सरकारी कार्यालयों द्वारा किया जाता है और उन में काफी गलतियां रहती हैं चोरी होती हैं। जिसके फलस्वरूप मजदूरों को जो महंगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है। इस के ऊपर बम्बई में बड़ा आन्दोलन चला। म्यूनिसिपल मजदूरों ने सब से पहले हड़ताल की। बढ़ते बढ़ते सारा बम्बई शहर उस में शामिल हो गया और 20 अगस्त 1963 को बम्बई शहर में मुकम्मिल हड़ताल रही। उस के बाद सरकार ने एक कमेटी बिठलाई जो मूल्य निर्देशांक है उस को सुधारने के लिए। गुजरात में भी इसी तरह की एक कमेटी बिठलाई गई जिस के परिणामस्वरूप अहमदाबाद और बम्बई में जो मूल्य निर्देशांक था उस में कुछ सुधार हुआ। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो अखिल भारतीय मूल्य निर्देशांक है उस में भी परिवर्तन हुआ और उस के बाद जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के नौकर हैं उन के महंगाई भत्ते में कुछ इजाफा हुआ। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के नौकरों को महंगाई भत्ता देने का जो प्रबन्ध आज है उस में काफी खामियां हैं और उसके आधार को सुधारने की आज आवश्यकता है। एक तो बारह महीने तक उन को इन्तजार करना पड़ता है कि बारह महीने तक अगर मूल्य निर्देशांक औसतन 10 प्वाइंट ज्यादा हो गया तो उसके बाद सरकार को उस के ऊपर विचार करने की छूट है कि वह महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि करे या न करे। मैं चाहता हूं कि दास कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है उसकी रोशनी में महंगाई भत्ता देने का जो वर्तमान आधार है उस में सरकार परिवर्तन करे और आज जो बारह महीने तक इन्जार करना पड़ता है उस की जगह तीन महीने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये और जहां आज दस प्वाइंट औसतन महंगाई निर्देशांक बढ़ता है तभी जा कर सरकार उस के ऊपर विचार करती है, उस दस प्वाइंट की जगह पांच प्वाइंट का इन्तजाम किया जाये।

इसके साथ साथ एक बात मैं आप के सामने और रखना चाहता हूं कि सिद्धान्त तो यह है कि जो नौकर या जो मजदूर कम मजदूरी

पाते हैं उनको महंगाई भत्ता ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए। बम्बई शहर में उस को टेक्सटाइल स्केल कहा जाता है। उस के अन्दर जहां न्यूनतम वेतन 30 रु० होता है वहां पर महंगाई का पूरा मुआवजा या न्यूट्रलाइजेशन मिल जाता है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक अजीब व्यवस्था जारी की है कि जिस के फलस्वरूप जो सब से गरीब नौकर है चतुर्थ श्रेणी के लोग हैं उनको महंगाई भत्ता बहुत कम मिलता है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस आधार को बदला जाये और जहां बारह महीने की मियाद है वहां उस की तीन महीने किया जाये, जहां दस प्वाइंट है उसको पांच प्वाइंट किया जाये और साथ साथ जो निम्न श्रेणी के नौकर हैं उन को ज्यादा मुआवजा देने का इन्तजाम किया जाये और कोई एक स्थायी हल निकाला जाये।

साथ साथ में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इसमें वृद्धि करने का अधिकार या न करने का अधिकार जो केन्द्र सरकार को दिया गया है, उसमें वह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जब महंगाई का निर्देशांक बढ़ जाएगा तो तुरन्त, बिना सरकार को पूछे या जांच कमीशन बिठाए, जो सरकारी नौकर हैं उनको महंगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा व्यवस्था हम नहीं करते हैं सरकार इसके लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं करेगी कि दाम बढ़े नहीं बार बार कहा जाता है कि दामों का जो स्तर है उसको हम नीचे लाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सरकार की सारी नीतियां ऐसी हैं कि जिन के फलस्वरूप सरकार स्वयं दामों को बढ़ाने का काम करती है। मसलन कुछ महीनों पहले जो गेहूं आयात किया जाता है उस का दाम सरकार ने स्वयं बढ़ाया, तो उससे जो व्यापारी लोग हैं उनको भी प्रोत्साहन मिला दाम बढ़ाने के लिए। इसी तरह से जो जनता के लिए जीवनोपयोगी पदार्थ हैं जैसे कैरासिन वगैरह इनके ऊपर जो आबकारी कर या चुंगी वगैरह लगायी जाती है वह इतनी ज्यादा है कि उस की वजह से दाम बढ़ जाता है और इससे कम्पनियों का मुनाफा भी बढ़ जाता है।

इसलिए मैं आपके मारफत वित्त मंत्री से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अपनी एक दाम नीति बनाएं जिसके अन्तर्गत कारखानों में जो चीजें बनती हैं और खेती की जो चीजें हैं उन में एक किस्म का समतोल कायम हो और साथ साथ जो मजदूर तबके के लोग हैं, चाहे वे निजी क्षेत्र में हों या सरकारी क्षेत्र में हों, सभी लोगों को जिनका जीवन स्तर महंगाई की वजह से गिरा है, पर्याप्त मुआवजा देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए।

अन्त में मांग नम्बर 3 के बारे में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अफीम का दाम किसानों को आज मुश्किल से 50 रुपया किलो मिलता है, लेकिन सरकार उसे 900 या 1000 रुपए किलो तक बेचती है और इस तरह इसमें स्वयं सरकार मुनाफा खोरी या कालाबाजार करती है। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि किसानों और दूसरे लोगों को भी गैर मुनासिब ढंग से इसे बेचने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलता है।

तो मैं एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि दाम बढ़ाने का सब से बड़ा कारण तो सरकार है और सरकार से सारे ऐसे काम व्यापारियों को भी प्रोत्साहन देते हैं, और दोनों मिल कर गरीब जनता को, किसानों को, मजदूरों को और मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों को लूटने का काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए एक सही नीति चलाने के लिए मैं विनती करना चाहता हूं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wish to speak on my cut motions Nos. 12 to 14 regarding dearness allowance. The other day, on the 18th February 1965, a question was raised in this House regarding certain implications of the Das Commission's report and two pertinent questions were asked of the hon. Minister of Finance. One was whether Government was con-

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templating revision of the dearness allowance formula as per the recommendation of the Das Commission. The second was whether Government was going to revise the quantum of dearness allowance for those categories who are at the lowest level.

I may take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government that the total number of Central Government employees, according to statistics available with us, is 22 lakh and some thousands. Out of that, 14,76,000 are persons getting either less than Rs. 100 or Rs. 100. This category of employees, class IV mainly, are in the pay scale Rs. 70—109. They should have been benefited more by the Das Commission's recommendations, with the recent rise in dearness allowance. They have been given only Rs. 7.50. These people constitute the largest number. The next largest is thte category of employees in the pay scale Rs. 150—209. lower division clerks, storemen, storekeepers and so on. They have been given Rs. 12 whereas Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 have been given to others.

I expected even the Das Commission to take in to account the fact that this country is said to be moving towards socialism and therefore the recommendations of that body should also be in that direction. I have a request to make to the Finance Minister. The other day, on 19th February, he gave the employees' representatives a patient hearing. I am thankful for that.

There are three questions. The all-India consumer price index has reached 164 points in Dec. 1964. So we demand that there should be revision of dearness allowance and full neutralisation of the rise as indicated by the index figure. First of all, the index of the cost of living should be rectified. The Lakhadawalla Committee was appointed, as pointed out very ably by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. According to the recommendations of that Committee, the figures were corrected by LIC, the State Bank, Reserve Bank and other bodies. But unfortunately, the Central Government has not taken any note of it. I would only request the hon. Minister to consider this while calculating the dearness allowance on the basis of rise in cost of living.

There are three points to be considered by Government First, I would request the Finance Minister to give an assurance to this House and through this House to the 22 lakh Central Govenment employees that revision of the dearness allowance formula will be taken up on priority basis. If that is done, there is no ground for this agitation to continue. The Central Government employees were to stage a demonstration, unfortunately, before the house of the hon. Finance Minister. The moment he knew about it, he wrote to me; he was kind enough to do that. In view of that, they cancelled the decision to demonstrate and they came in deputation. I am thankful for it.

My request is that immediately revision of the dearness allowance formula should be taken up. I fully support the contention of Shri Madhu Limaye that instead of 12 months it should be 3 months and instead of 10 points is should be 5. Or let us stick to the old formula, the First Pay Commission formula.

Another point. Though it was not included in their terms of reference, the Das Commission has recommended revision of pay scale or grant of dearness allowance to those drawing between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1200. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this point more objectively, as the Commission has recommended this. Those who are working in various departments in the pay scale Rs. 600—1200 tell us, 'We get the dearness, but not the allowance'. It is time their case was also considered by Government more sympathetically.

Then I would refer to Demand No. 3. Unfortunately, my amendment, for want of proper wording etc. had not been allowed. It relates to the functioning of the ordnance factories. The ordnance factories have resorted to retrenchment of casual workers, so-called casual workers. I do not know whether the Government of India are going to repeat the same mistake which they committed in 1956 when trained artisans numbering 6,000 or 7,000 were retrenched and given alternative jobs in railways and other departments. At the time when the Chinese aggression took place, we were short of technical hands. In the EME workshops which is a productive concern under the Defence Ministry, nearly 3,000 men are likely to be declared surplus. I do not know what is going to happen if these, 3,000 men, trained artisans, are retrenched in the context of our slogan 'produce or perish'. The Defence employees today feel that they having produced are now being 'perished'.

I would request the hon. Minister of Defence or the Deputy Minister of Defence to kindly consider whether the retrenchment of these trained personnel either in ordnance factories or in the EME workshops or other defence installations is necessary, at a time when the Chinese forces are concentrated on our border, according to the Defence Minister, when firing by Pakistan is going on ceaselessly on the cease-fire line. I know that the regular permanent people are not being retrenched, but after all, those who have learnt the job should not be retrenched.

Much has been said about holding the price line. Even in the statement laid on the Table today in reply to Starred Question No. 198, we find that the prices of all essential commodities have risen—rice 6·4 per cent., wheat 39·8 per cent, pulses 63·7 per cent, ghee 23.8 per cent, groundnut oil 39.4 per cent, mustard oil 104.7 per cent, vanaspati 16.4 per cent—and still we say that the price line is being held. I do not know how. Unfortunately, it is like the elephant before blind people. Nobody knows what the price line is, and still every effort is being made to hold the price line, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to throw some light. State trading, more rigid controls, decontrol, partial decontrol, whatever is necessary should be taken into account; otherwise, it is very difficult for the common man to exist.

15 hrs.

I am happy that the Agricultural Prices Commission is being set up, but I am surprised that Raj Kishan, a professor who is working in the Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, is being nominated as one of the members. This gentleman was a witness in a case, in Suit No. 39 of 1964 against the *New Age* and he said in an affidavit in favour of Shri Mulgaonkar, Editor of *Hindustan Times* . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not here to defend himself.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question of that. I am quoting from an affidavit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should not mention names.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have not mentioned any names, but the particular person who gave evidence on oath . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is that relevant now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is relevant. Kindly hear me. He is being nominated as one of the members of the Agricultural Prices Commission, that is why I am mentioning. He said:

> "I do not specifically remember whether the Hindustan Times suggested that the Government has forfeited its right to continue in office but it supported my own views which were that the Government was very inefficient in

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the field of defence. I was of the view that the Government had forfeited its right of continuing in office."

Then he said so many things defending the private sector and so on. I am surprised that this gentleman who on oath criticised the Government in the Supreme Court and defended a paper magnate for paper owner like Shri Mulgaonkar, is being nominated as a member. I do not know what is going to happen.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I ask the hon. Member who is the person who is being nominated?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Dr. Raj Kishan, son of Shri Banwari Lal, aged 39 years, occupation Professor.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Generally the Opposition is charged with having no constructive proposals. The other day my hon. friend Shri P. R. Patel compared us to Miss Mayo, and I objected to it. So, without entering into any argument, I wish to show that we have some constructive proposals.

On Demand No. 3, I have a suggestion to make to the Defence Ministry. That we should establish more radars in Ladakh and NEFA area because without them we cannot defend our country. Our capital is so near to the Himalayan region that in few minutes a modern jet plane can fly from Lhasa, capital of Tibet, to Delhi. So, I very earnestly request the Government to give top priority to this suggestion, and take the help of all foreign countries that are prepared to help us in this direction.

On Demand No. 6, I requested the Defence Ministry to lay more emphasis on recruitment from martial races. Martial races are not confined to any particular State like Punjab. Recruitment should be encouraged by good treatment pay attractive uniform etc. The British Government had extended recruitment to the Bhils also. Such backward communities should also be encouraged to join Defence Services.

On Demand No. 40, I wish to say that we are losing forests very rapidly in the country. In my State of Gujarat forests are fast disappearing from Sabarkanta and other districts. Because of this destruction we are having floods, and consequently we have to make various schemes for flood prevention. I very earnestly request the Ministry to give attention to this problem.

On Demand No. 61, I wish to point out that the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting has abolished the committee of Members of Parliament which was making very useful suggestions. I was myself a Member. I do not mind if the old Members are not retained, but such a committee should be revived.

Very powerful transmitters are required on our borders, and our Government is thinking of acquiring them from Russia, Japan, Poland and other countries. This must be dealt with on a priority basis.

On Demand No. 67. The other day I have spoken on this in the House. In Gujarat in Kaira district we have canals for the last 15 years, but without any water. This deficiency should be removed by giving assistance to raising the existing dams, and new canals should also be dug.

On Demand No. 78. The Gujarat Refinery Project, I am afraid, will be delayed because the laying of oil pipeline from Ankleshwar to the Koyali Refinery over the Narmadad Bridge is being held up owing to some difficulty the Narmada Bridge at Broach. Government should pay immediate attention to this and avoid further delay.

On the need of Gujarat for roads, I shall simply draw attention to it while reserving my detailed suggestions to be taken up on the Demands of the Ministry of Transport.

On Demand No. 88, I am glad that the Civil Aviation Department has resumed the air service between Bombay and Baroda on the 23rd of last month. But if I want to go to Baroda from here, I shall have to go to Bombay first and from there to Baroda. So, I request that Baroda and Ahmedabad should be connected by air, which is only a matter of 60 or 70 miles, in which case it would be easier for us to go to Baroda from Delhi via Ahmedabad.

On Demand No. 125, I am ashamed that even after 17 years of independence, we have not been able to produce enough food in the country, and I do not know how long we shall depend on foreign countries for foodgrains. Serious efforts should be made in a national way. All farmers, traders etc. should be got together, and implementing a policy of self-sufficiency in foodgrains production should become the responsibility of all of us so that we do not have to depend on foreign assistance.

On Demand No. 132, of Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I request the Government to set up a corporation for the Narmada Valley, on the lines of the Damodar Valley Corporation, as it is a matter which concerns more than one State, namely, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The matter is under consideration of the Khosla Committee I earnestly hope that the Committee may come out with such a proposal. I also request the Government to pay attention to the establishment of such a corporation as it is a thing of vital interest to various States.

Demand No. 45 relates to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I had said about Civil defence in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Defence. It was suggested that Civil defence was a matter for the Home Ministry. We are living in an emergency and we have no arrangements like civil defence. I have not seen even in Delhi such an arrangement. Civil defence must be geared up.

Lastly, I come to the Ministry of Health, Demand No. 42. This morning I said about the exodus of doctors from this country to foreign countries. Unless we look into the subject very seriously, the problem could not be solved. Our Army is finding shortage of doctors; whatever doctors are available, will go to South-east Asia, African countries or the United Kingdom or the United States. I request the Ministry to pay attention to this.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Sir, I shall confine myself to two or three Demands. First, is Demand No. 123. The relevant para here reads:

> "With a view to speed up the pace of their Devlopment Plans in certain sectors, the requirements the States were reassessed in the course of the year and after taking into account the resources available to them it was decided to provide to them accelerated Central assistance amounting to Rs. 42·04 crores in the form of loans for Missellaneous Development purposes for utilization on Plan schemes."

It is stated in this note that to such of the States which were not able to implement the plan schemes, additional assistance is being given. Many schemes taken up by the States were not being implemented because of the huge financial outlay involved. Take, for instance, Andhra and Rajasthan were Nagarjunasagar and Rajasthan Canal are taken up. They are asked to finance these huge irrigation projects out of their resources and all the resources that they were able to mop up in the State are being diverted to the execution of these huge projects with the result they are unable to find resources for other development plans. It is reported that payment of interest is insisted

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upon from the time of sanction of the loan. It will be hard on the finances of the States and I would request the Finance Minister to see if it could not be delayed till at least they reach a stage when they begin to give certain results. I would also request that the Central Government make up their mind to evolve a scheme of All India nature so that where there are irrigation and power projects of this magnitude, they may be executed by the finances of the Central Government and the State Government might be left free to execute the smaller projects involving less financial outlays.

The second point is about the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. As the Commission expressed its inability to repay the amount of loan given to it, the same amount is given as a fresh loan to be repaid in five annual instalments and the Government have not yet taken a decision whether to sanction or not the working fund that has been asked for by it. This type of regularising an irregularity—I am unable to understand. The Commision is doing very good work and give employment to many people in the rural areas.But instead of not collecting loans that are given to the Khadi Commission, they can as well create a working fund and enable he Commission to go ahead with their programmes, rather than regularising an irregularity.

The present set up of the Commission having subsidiary bodies and State Boards in various States is not working very well and there are many lapses. The amounts given to these Boards are not usefully spent and the Commission has not got complete administrative control over these bodies. Government should think seriously of bringing out, if necessary, an amendment to the existing legislation so that the Commission is able to exercise complete administrative and financial control over the working of the State boards.

The measures taken about the Food Corporation are good and I hope that in times to come it will be able to have a commanding position over the procurement of foodgrains, if necessary, they should take up State trading in foodgrains so that they may be able to give equitable and remunerative prices to the farmers and reasonable prices for the consumer.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर 45ए के समर्थन में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह अच्छी बात है कि कई मंत्रालयों से कुछ काम और विभाग आदि को निकाल कर उन को एक नये डिपार्टमेंट के जिम्मे दिया जा रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज एंड अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज का काम और सोशल एंड मारल हाईजीन का काम सोशल सिक्योरिटी डिपार्टमेंट को दे दिया गया है। यह देखा गया है कि जब शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज सम्बन्धी रिपोर्टों पर इस हाउस में विचार करने का प्रश्न आता था, तो गृह मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री की तरफ से इस बात पर जोर नहीं आता था कि उन पर विचार हो, हालांकि इस हाउस के माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर जोर देते थे कि इन रिपोर्टस पर विचार करने के लिए विशेष और अधिक समय दिया जाये। मैं आशा करूंगा कि इस नई व्यवस्था में इस तरह की उपेक्षा नहीं होगी।

जहां तक सोशल एंड मारल हाईजीन प्रोग्राम का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस को विशेष महत्व देता हूं। इस का कारण यह है कि हमारे देश के एक बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में नये, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में, मारल हाईजीन सम्बन्धी सवालों की समस्या काफ़ी समय से गम्भीर होती जा रही है। हमारे देश में जो भी प्लानिंग हो रही है, बड़े कारखानों और बड़ी खदानों के जो भी काम हो रहे हैं, उन के कारण हमारे समाज में जो सब से कमजोर आदमी हैं, उन की रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था कम होती जा रही है और उन को जो नौकरी मि

चाहिए, वह नही मिलती है। उदाहरण के लिये हमारे यहां रेलवेज में अधिक से अधिक लोगों को कैजुअल मजदूरों के तौर पर लिया जाता है। उन के साथ ऐसा बुरा बर्ताव होता है कि हर महीने उन की बहाली होती है और महीने के आखिर में उन की छंटनी हो जाती है। ऐसे मजदूरों में औरतों बहुत ज्यादा हैं। दूसरे महीने उन की बहाली के समय उन से घूस ली जाती है। रांची जैसे बड़े कारखाने में जो लोग हटाए जाते हैं, उन्हें अनस्किल्ड मजदूरी में भी काम नहीं दिया जाता है, हालांकि व यह काम तो कर सकते हैं, और ऐसी मजदूरी के लिए भी बाहर से आदमी बुलाए जाते हैं।

इन कारणों से बड़े पैमाने पर इम्मारल ट्रैफ़िकिंग चल रहा है। हाल ही में श्रम मंत्री ने कहा था कि कंट्रक्ट सिस्टम के कारण इम्मारल ट्रैफ़िकिंग वगैरह जो बुराइयां होती हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में वह एक बिल लायेंगे। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, नए अफसर रखे जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, उस में ऐसे लेबर आफिसर्स की बहाली होगी जो पिछड़े वर्गों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्याओं से विशेषकर वाकिफ हों। मजदूरों के रिक्रूटमेंट के जो तरीके हैं, उन तरीकों में भी जल्दी सुधार होना चाहिये। उनके काम करने को जो कंडिशंज हैं, उन्हें जो वक्त-बेवक्त काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है, रात बेरात काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है, उनको जो जरूरत से ज्यादा काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है, इसका भी अन्त होना चाहिए और इनके हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए पदाधिकारियों की बहाली हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस नई सोशल सिक्योरिटी की व्यवस्था में पिछड़े हुए और जो डिप्रस्ड लोग हैं उनके हितों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा और उनको विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा। केवल बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजैक्ट्स जो हैं उनके निर्माण को पूरा करने की तरफ ही सारा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा बल्कि उनके सामाजिक और आर्थिक जो नतीजे हैं, उनका भी ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri V. P. Gandhi. I will give him five minutes.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Sir, I will do the best I can. I will begin with Demand No. 19 which deals with the creation of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. I do so because three other Members who spoke today before me have found it necessary to criticise these proposals. They have not accepted these proposals. I am afraid that they have perhaps introduced a certain slant for their view of these proposals, if I may say so, with all respect to the Members.

So far as I am concerned, I welcome the creation or the setting up of this Bureau of Public Enterprises. It was the Estimates Committee which, in March, 1964, made these very important recommendations. This Bureau is going to be entrusted with important tasks and with responsibilities which are very heavy. The Bureau is going to provide centralised control of policies and overall guidance in all maters, technical as well as administrative; and also the Bureau is considered responsible for setting up a centralised coordinating unit which will continuously make objective and comprehensive appraisal of the performance of the plants.

Sir, I am sure, the House would like to compliment the Ministry for having taken such prompt action on such an important matter and in fact this has come within a year sice the recommendation of the Estimates Committee was made. I would also like to place on record our appreciation of the great services rendered by the Estimates Committee. Not much of coordination

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

was being done at present, or anything worthwhile being done at present; and I hope that the setting up of this new Bureau will usher in a new era. So far, it seems each Ministry considers itself responsible for its own sphere and precious little of co-ordination could be possible in such circumstances. The Ministry of Industry, of course, used to do some little effort but not much to talk about. So also the Ministry of Finance has what is called, a centralised co-ordinating unit, but I do not think even that touches the heart of the problem.

It was said in this House today that we have certain Parliamentary Committees like the Commitee on Public Undertakings and also the Estimates Committee I need not elaborate here that the Estimates Committee has functions which do not fit in in this case. So far as the Committee on Public Undertakings is concerned, I am sure that that Committee would not like to be saddled with the tasks, technical and administrative tasks, which require a whole-time attention of skilled personnel. I do not think that that Committee would be willing to accept such further responsibilities. I am glad that we can now say that the important fact that matters today is, I should say, better late than never, and that such a co-ordinating effort has at least been made.

I should like to say one more word before I sit down and that is about Demand 27. I welcome the appointment of the Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission; that is a very important job done, and I am glad to say, well done, because Shri M. L. Dantewala is an eminently qualified person for the very responsimle assisment that has been given to him.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to preface my reply with drawing attention of the hon. Members to the introductroy remarks appended to the supplementary demands for grants. The formidable appearance that it presents is not quite so formidable in reality, beacuse the net amount of additional grants that have been asked for is only in the region of about Rs. 62 crores odd. I have also referred in presenting the estimates for 1965-66 to the review of the revised estimates for the current year, wherein I had mentioned the considerable amount of saving which has been done under various heads of expenditure budgeted for during the current year and also a substantial improvement in the revenue position has been offset by a number of new demands, particularly, an amount of Rs. 85 crores that has had to be provided as loan to the States. That is why perhaps we might have otherwise a balanced budget for the current year, and these additional demands, largely due to providing the ways and means for the State for obtaining foodgrains, made us continue the deficit.

I am not making a fetish of it nor am I seeking to take cover under a procedural matter when I say that in discussing the supplementary demands I think it is generally accepted that the policy questions are not raised. But I welcome any amount of discussion of policy maters at any time by hon. Members where it helps; particularly the criticism of Government expenditure from hon. Members is something which adds to the armoury of the Finance Minister. I think no Finance Minister really feels at variance with hon. Members who criticise expenditure. I think it is very good they do so. I make careful note of whatever they say, and when my colleagues press for their demands, I trot out from my book the various remarks the hon. Members have made Oftentimes, both the hon. Members and myself find our efforts are futile in the face of persistent demands which the Ministers have got to put out because of certain exigencies.

I merely preface this remark to say that while much of he criticism has been on policy matters they are wel-

come nevertheless. I have my colleague the Food Minister on my right and one of the matters which has been mentioned probably by many Members is the food policy and the price policy and various aspects. Undoubtedly, in regard to holding the price-line, so far as the Central Government is concerned, I must take the major responsibility as Finance Minister. But, at the same time, hon. Members of this House will admit that we are acting in what might be called a somewhat limited sphere: because the foodgrains are produced in the States; they are by and large sold in the States except where surpluses are available and the States' policies are really governed ultimately by the price. Of course, in regard to the amount of money that is in circulation in the country, may be the Central Government's extravagant policy would generally generate additional demands, and the supply being short, the price would go up. To that extent, I admit full responsibility. In fact, some of the very harash measures that I have had to take recently in regard to controlling the credit in one from or another have been due to the fact that we should, whatever might be the consequences, put our foot down on inflationary pressures so that the pressure could be brought down to some extent.

At the same time, I have to point out to hon. Members that my control is neither complete nor does it cover the entire position. In any other country where monetary mechanism governs practically every action of human beings, may be manipulation of that monetary mechanism either to slow down the economic activity or to increase the tempo by what is called pump-priming is possible. But in our country, the organised sector which operates in the monetary field is a small one, while there is a very large sector outside, money-lenders outside, and a large amount of free money call it unaccounted money if you like.

There is also a fair amount of money in the hands of people who have neither got accustomed to a higher standard of living nor do they know they possess money and we can tap it, particularly in the agricultural field. If I suggest to hon. Members that in certain areas where we provide the funds we should also get some control, I think hon. Members do not quite sympathise with me in what might be considered to a laudable objective.

The other day, my colleague Shri Bhagat was put to a considerable amount of difficulty in facing the question in respect of a somewhat innocuous Bill for getting some kind of information about the activities of the co-operative sector in the matter of credit. The money for the co-operative sector, except what is generated in the field in which it operates, which is somewhat limited, is provided by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank not being a deposit taking bank, any money that it handles or fund that is circulated is inflationery. We have today Rs. 270 crores outstanding in the co-operative sector. My colleague the Minister for Community Development and Co-operation wants this to be enlarged to Rs. 400 crores and Rs. 800 crores in the Fourth Plan. I do not precisely know in what manner these Rs. 270 crores operate in regard to prices. All that we want is that the Reserve Bank should know how these banks or societies operate so that they could have an inspection without detriment to the controlling powers exercised by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. I am prepared to stop the Bill. I am also prepared to stop further flow of money into that sector. If people agree, I do not mind that. I am not anxious to enlarge my responsibility, as an hon. Member put it. One thing that the Finance Minister does not want is that he does not want to enlarge his responsibility. Everybody seems to think that he is responsible for all the sins. Therefore, I would like to curtail my responsibility. But you cannot ask the Finance Minister to hold the price line and blame that the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

Reserve Bank goes on giving money without asking what they do with the money. You cannot ask the Finance Minister why public-sector projects do not produce adequately, why inventories are high, why the capital is high, and why money given for capital is used for ways and means and why they do not borrow from banks which they ought to, and various other factors. Necessarily one has to have some measure of control. It is an answer to the creation of the burcau of public enterprise as it is an answer also to providing a measure of control on the operation of the co-operative sector without which we cannot provide additional funds. I am quite prepared to follow the behest of this House that the public sector should be given only this. But they should not ask me for growth. A Finance Minister, cannot be responsible for growth, cannot be responsible for finding resources for the Plan, for seeing that the Plan is properly implemented, that the production is maintained prices are maintained, and not only that, but also finding finance from outside for the purpose of importing foodgrains and essential articles. I agree that I will be foolish enough to accept a job which I am not able to handle properly. If my hon. friends put it to me, either hold the price line or get out, the obvious answer is that one has to get out. One cannot hold the priceline to the extent one should, unless the entire economic activity is under his control.

My hon. friend Shri Mathur who is one of the most competent members of this House both in regard to the information that he has and in regard to the presentation of his case found fault with my colleague for having made a promise of 50,000 tonnes imported wheat to Rajasthan. Thereafter, he said he could only supply 20,000 and finally agreed to supply 12,000 and even that is now freezed. I beg of my very respected friend not to take it fully literally. The fact is that Rajasthan State is normally self-sufficient and is marginally surplus in wheat. It may be something has happened and production is not equal to the demand or it may be that headloads or even lorry-loads have gone across to other States That is a matter which falls entirely within the responsibility of the Rajasthan Government Well, my colleague who has the unenviable task of having to find food from sources which are either non-existent or not very particularly plentiful depends very largely on supply of wheat to the States from imported foodgrains. I agree with the hon. members who said that after 17 years of independence should we still import foodgrains. Yes. I think it is a matter in which we all share the blame. At any rate, people cannot starve and so food has to be imported from every source that is possible.

I may tell hon. Members that the Government is straining practically every nerve to meet the situation, which has been made even more abnormal for the reason that in the United States, which happens to be our main source of wheat supply under PL 480 agreement, there is a dock strike and ships do not move. That is what has made the position grave. Otherwise, even in a difficult position, we could have kept the supply to the States to the extent that is normally necessary. My hon. friend must recognise that in this case it is not a question of Barkis not being willing. I think my colleague is quite willing to supply if the foodgrains are there. But since the ships have not come and the grains are not there, we have to make a cut everywhere. I agree that the needs of the States have to be met from imports if we can possibly get them.

The other side of the matter is not appreciated that this question of importing foodgrains from abroad is not an easy matter for the reason that we have not got such plentiful amount

of foreign exchange, so that we can go on buying. Secondly if other conditions like dock-strike in one of the major supply sources intervene, that is something which we cannot help.

When we come to the question of responsibility for prices, I agree to the extent that that responsibility could be fulfilled. I am prepared to take the burden. But it is also true that the seat of responsibility may be in the Centre, but the area of responsibility covers the States. Hon. Members would realise what I have said at the time of my budget speech, that I am rather distressed to see that practically every State that has presented a budget has presented a deficit budget. May be there are very good reasons for that. It may be because the Finance Commission is there and everybody is inflating his demand out of the one cake that we have. The cake is one and it is a question of everybody having a cut. But everybody inflating his demand does not enlarge the size of the cake. The size remains the same, but that is what we do. After all, Governments, even though they are corporate bodies, are manned by individuals. May be that is the reason. I hope that is the reason and that does not really reflect the position of the State finances; the State finances will recover before long, so that inflationary measures can be kept down. We are trying hard and we shall continue to try.

Let us see the basic factor. If you look into every demand here, it has got the same slogan—increase in DA. I want hon. Members to realise that the necessity for so many pages in this book is due to the provision for increase in DA. I do not say DA should not be given. I do not even say that more DA should not be given. I think more should be given if it is possible. Personally I am one of those who feel that more should be given. But we also try to get a little more work out of these people. My late lamented leader used to say very often that one of the things he disliked about the Government of India was the enormous number of *chaprasis*. We are supposed to have put a stop to recruitment, but still they abound.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) वजीरों की तादाद बेशक बढ़ जाए, महंगाई भत्ता नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May be they cannot be sent away; they have to be provided with some kind of work. Perhaps as we get more advanced, we may train them to do some other work.

श्री मधु लिमये : उनको पैदावार के काम में लगाईए ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That brings me to the point raised regarding the position in ordnance factories. There was a time when I had a residuary interest in defence production. I had gone to many of these ordnance factories and I have talked to these men. They were earning a lot of money. In fact, the wage earners were getting about Rs. 230 or 240 whereas the supervisors were getting only Rs. 180.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They were piece workers.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I know. They were not very anxious to retain the high figure. They were anxious to know what will happen when the pace of work goes down. In fact, I remember having put down a note as to what we shall do about it. As some time or other, this question of translation from one area to another has to be undertaken. In fact the USA—I hope quoting the USA is not a sin—in 1944, when they were in the midst of war, they started an organisation for reconstruction and the main job was to place people who have been working in the ordnance factories and defence establishments in the army in civil employment. I quite recognise the need for it. I think there is some call working in the Defence Ministry in this regard. I would assure hon. Members that I shall take personal interest in this matter. It should not

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be that people who are getting Rs. 240 or so will be suddenly told, they will lose he job. We have to start some kind of work near about so that they could be switched over. So, we should so organise our ordnance factories that they have a civilian component in them where they can manufacture cycles, scooters, etc.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One Minister lost his job because of this that coffee percolators were manufactured in ordnance factories.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Coffee percolators may not have a big demand. There may be other things. I do not think he lost the job because of that. I do not think I will lose my job because I am going to attempt something of that nature.

श्री मधु लिमये : पैदावार का अच्छा काम करिए, फिर आप रहेंगे अपने पद पर ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am glad hon. Members have raised this. We shall look into this matter. I do not say we would be able to cover everything all at once. But I think an earnest effort has to be made.

Coming to the general defence expenditure, one hon. Member mentioned about one particular community not being represented in the Republic Day celebrations. It is rather unfortunate, because whatever may be its other shortcomings, our army has a non-communal, non-racial, non-territorial outlook. In fact, may I say, if it is not divulging a secret, when I was in Madras the other day, things were very black and I saw the area commander. He said, "many of the battalions I have are Madrasis." I said, it would not matter; a soldier is a soldier. It does not matter where he is and against whom he has to operate. If the law and order is in danger, you can expect a Madrasi soldier to do his duty. They were not asked to step in except in one instance, but I am sure they stood by very efficiently. That is the record of our jawans and our officers. Though I am not the Minister responsible, I happen to know some of the very senior officers. There are Sikhs of whom we are very proud not because they are Sikhs, but because they are Indians and they are efficient. In one particular case, when three or four senior officers were sent from here to another country, the people there were told, "These people are tough guys; you better be careful when you discuss with them." I am glad my hon. friend, Shri Alva, in his usual way referred to the evil of bringing in the communal issue where communal issue does not exist. At least let us keep the army free from these communal questions.

Apparently my hon. friend Shri Alva, likes border roads better than anything else. Yes, border roads are good. The only thing which is not good about it is this: every week when I get the list of various items sanctioned without previous concurrence of the Finance Ministry, when I total up the amount, I find that the border roads occupy a pride of place. I have also seen some of the border roads. I wish that they are better. But it is very difficult to work under those conditions. I hope the border roads will ultimately become normal roads for us and I am glad that somebody stood up for border roads.

A question was raised about the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Yes, this is the empire of the Finance Minister being enlarged. But, what is the use of the empire being enlarged when the Finance Minister cannot be an Emperor but only a servant and that servant too gets all the kicks even intended for other people. It is not the intention of expanding the empire. When I was doing coordination work as Minister for Coordination I felt that there was need for some kind of a specialist agency for looking into the public enterprises not so much as an inspector

or somebody who goes and pries into their secrets but as somebody who analyses what they are doing and their inventories, whether orders are placed in proper time, whether the production is not held up for want of stores but is in good progress, whether there is efficiency in performance etc. For doing this type of work a certain amount of technical staff is necessary and this work cannot be done by the Coordination Department. The Coordination Department takes an overall view of the entire economic aspect of their working. They are concerned with coal; they are concerned with its transport and various other things. At that time, as early as 1962, the need for an organisaoitn of this nature was felt.

15.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is not a question of this organisation sitting over the Ministries concerned. If they can suggest some things to the public enterprises without going to the Ministries concerned, they will do so; otherwise, they will bring everything to the notice of the Ministries concerned. Nor can this work be done by a Parliamentary Committee. I think a Parliamentary Committee cannot go into such little things as to whether orders have been placed properly or not, whether they are carrying enough stock or not. These things are such that a Parliamentary Committee cannot do. A barber cannot be a carpenter, nor a carpenter a barber. If you make a carpenter the barber, the result will be terrific cuts in the face. At the moment, I would request the hon. Members to leave it to me to choose whether a barber or a carpenter is needed.

In this case I can say it is not a question of expanding the empire. It is a very small cell. It might grow as public-sector enterprises grow, and when it grows it will perform also a very useful function. Our investment in public sector enterprises happens to be growing. I myself consider this as my duty and whenever I am out I go and see these public-sector enterprises. It gladdens your heart to see that they are doing well.

If I am permitted to digress, I was in Durgapur for another reason recently. I was also in Durgapur before the end of 1957. Then I went round the place in a jeep. There were no roads and there was one small *cutcha* building for the office of the Durgapur Steel Works and there was one small hospital. After about three or four hours of going round, I was covered with so much dust that it took a long time to scrub myself. This time when I was there, I saw ten big establishments. There were at least 30,000 houses belonging to various establishments. There were very good roads—30 mile long black-topped roads, schools, very fine hospitals, etc. The whole place was throbbing with activity. This is in a period of seven years. We probably could have done a lot and we probably have also committed some errors while accelerating the pace of work. But we have done something, though still one or two things are lagging behind. We can certainly be proud of this place. The thing to do we have now is to accelerate the developmental works so that the projects are coming up quicky and the results are also coming to us quickly.

Therefore, Sir, I have put this proposal for additional sanctioned conscious of the fact that it is necessary.

Sir, my time is coming to an end. I find that Shrimati Renu Chakravartty is not here. I would like to tell her that there need be no fear in regard to any of these fertiliser plants about which we are thinking of. We are thinking of a lot of them because in the Third Five Year Plan we had estimated for a production of about 8,00,000 tons of nitrogen. We may not be able to reach that, but we have laid the foundation for reaching 8,00,000 tons or more within the first two years of the next Plan. Now we are thinking of 2.5 million tons. That is possible because of another development that has taken place. The number of refineries that we have to-

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day and the production in those refineries being such, it would give scope for producing more naphtha. The fertiliser production in the future would be naphtha-based. It is not an easy process. It is not something we can go and ask the blacksmith in the back street to make. It is a very highly sophisticated process. We want to have the know-how and equipment. We must also have certain kinds of technical processes. That is where we seek some foreign help. In fact, practically every one of our refineries that have been put in the public sector has been done with some kind of foreign help—Russian, Rumanian, may be American, and so on. This proposal of Bechtel Corporation is a very interesting proposal because if that proposal comes through —I do not know if it would—their idea is to provide us with one million tons of nitrogen and for which they have to put up four or five plants. About the question of cost, the preliminary estimates which I have are extremely sketchy on which we cannot act taking it as a sound basis. One of the fertilisers projects for which we have concluded the preliminary work—that is, for Cochin—I think the cost worked out by our own technical organisation will be about Rs. 45 crores. That will produce about 2,00,000 tons. Therefore, I do not think the Rs. 200 crores or something of that sort that is mentioned is by itself either final or something which is astronomical. We will certainly bargain in all these matters and bargain very hard. I can tell you, if I do nothing else I will serve that purpose of turning down many of these offers much to the chagrin of my colleagues. So far as the management is concerned, the management would be such as is in the interest of the country. So far as capital is concerned, we are more or less committed to this. Unless it be something small or something extremely sophisticated the Government do want a measure of participation. It does not mean anything whether it is 51 or 49. In fact, Government control will be there in any event. I can assure my hon. friends that proper care will be taken in this matter.

So far as the question of distribution is concerned, I do not think we have a distribution organisation ourselves. We might have to use other people for that because we are going to produce in the future very largely ammonium nitrate and ammonium phosphate and not sulphate of ammonia. It requires a large amount of education of agriculturists how to use it. In fact, in the Going report of 1944 they were cautious about suggesting ammonium nitrate to Sindri plant because there was a fear in these days that ammonium nitrate might explode.

I would like to assure my hon. friends that the interest of the country and the interest of finance would be adequately taken care of. Sir, I have not covered the whole scheme but, broadly, as I said, the formidable appearance of this particular book is not really so formidable for the reason that many of them are self-balancing items, and I hope hon. Members will take my word for it that as the custodian of finance I am correctly responsible and answerable to the House and I shall try to the best of my ability to safeguard the interests of finances of the country and also see that the wishes and intentions of hon. Members are carried out to the extent of my ability.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या महंगाई भत्ते के आधार पर पुनर्विचार होगा ? क्या डी० ए० के फार्मूले पर पुनर्विचार होगा ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, a Finance Minister who gives an impromptu answer for an impromptu question on a financial matter is a very poor Finance Minister. I am as much concerned in the well-being of government employees as the hon. Member is.

16 hrs.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अभी वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि हम खाद्यान्न अमरीका से मंगाते हैं और इस के लिए

हम उस पर ही निर्भर हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि खाद्य समस्या के लिए सब दोषी हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सब दोषी नहीं हैं। चूंकि वित्त मंत्री खाद्यान्न मंगाने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय को रुपया देते हैं, इस लिए मेरी समझ में वह ही दोषी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलो ऐसे ही सही। यह मान लेते हैं कि स्वामीजी दोषी नहीं हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वित्त मंत्री को चाहिए कि वह पैसा देते समय कृषि और खाद्य मंत्रालय पर नियंत्रण करें। राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश आदि भारत के सारे भाग ऐसे हैं कि यदि वहां पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो हम दूसरे देशों को अन्न की सप्लाई कर सकेंगे। इस लिए वहां पर पानी अधिक से अधिक दिया जाये।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि किसान को अफ़ीम का जो दाम दिया जाता है और सरकार जिस भाग पर बेचती है, उन भावों में एक और बीस का अन्तर है और इसी लिए अफ़ीम की तस्करी होती है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय किसान के दाम में और बिक्री के दाम में कोई संतुलन —कोई नजदीकी रिश्ता— कायम करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, it is not our intention to remove the disparity. We do not want to put more money in the hands of those people who grow opium nor to increase it in any measure beyond what is being done now.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सरकार अफ़ीम की पैदावार पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाती ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the question asked by Swamiji is concerned, we are trying our best. In fact, the Government of India proposed—and the Government of Rajasthan has agreed to it—to take over Rajasthan Canal as a Central Government project. In fact, we are also trying, if possible, to use some of the surplus waters by equating both Rajasthan and Punjab for water supply and other matters. I quite recognise that we should increase food production. Of course, my responsibility is there, but I think the responsibiity, as Swamiji will agree, is the responsibility of the people who have created both Swamiji and myself.

Mr. Speaker: Am I required to put any cut motion separately?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Cut motions 12, 13 and 14 may be put together separately.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I shall put cut motions 12, 13 and 14.

Cut motions Nos. 12, 13 and 14 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the other cut motions.

All the other cut motions were also put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 3, 6, 19, 21—24, 26, 29, 30, 33, 36, 37, 40, 42, 45—48, 51, 53—55, 60, 61, 63, 64, 67, 78, 79, 85, 88, 90—94, 96—98, 100, 103, 104, 107, 120, 122, 123, 125, 126, 132, 135—38, 140, 141 and 145."

The motion was adopted.

16.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

(ii) FIRE IN A PASSENGER-COACH ON NORTH-EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

श्री मधु लिमये (मोंघिर) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

> "उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमांत रेलवे की 24 डाउन पैसेंजर गाड़ी के एक डिब्बे में 27 फरवरी, 1965 की रात को आग लगना, जिस में 38 व्यक्ति घायल हुए ।"

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : 28-2-1965 को रात में लगभग 3 बज कर 47 मिनट पर, जब 24 डाउन सिलिगुड़ी-मनिहारीघाट सवारी गाड़ी पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के कटिहर सिलिगुड़ी मीटर लाइन खण्ड पर सोनैली और डंडखोरा स्टेशनों के बीच जा रही थी, तो यह देखा गया कि उसके तीसरे दर्जे और पोस्टल वान के मिले-जुले डिब्बे में आग लग गयी है । यह गिब्बा इंजन से पीछे तीसरा डिब्बा था ।

गाड़ी खड़ी कर दी गयी और गाड़ी में आग बुझाने के लिए जो उपस्कर मौजूद था, उसकी मदद से आग बुझाने की कोशिश की गयी ।

चूंकि आग बझाने के उपलब्ध उपस्करों से आग न बझाई जा सकी, इसलिए गाड़ी पहले तीन डिब्बों के साथ इंजन डंडखोरा लाया गया जहां आग बुझायी गयी और जिस डिब्बे में आग लगी थी उसे गाड़ी से अलग कर दिया गया । इसके बाद गाड़ी के बाकी डिब्बे डंडखोरा लाये गये और एक घंटा रुके रहने के बाद गाड़ी वहां से रवाना हुई ।

तीन मुसाफिरों को मामूली चोटें आयीं । उनकी वहीं मरहम-पट्टी की गयी और उन्हें अपनी यात्रा जारी रखने की अनुमति दे दी गयी ।

इस दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच करने का आदेश दिया गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस गाड़ी में चेन खेंचने के लिए जो व्यवस्था थी, क्या वह ठीक व्यवस्था थी और क्या चेन खींची गई थी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चेन खींची गई थी, ऐसी बात प्रकाशित की गई है । और उस में व्यवस्था है । अभी हमारे आफिसर ने वहां के चीफ आपेरेटिंग सुपरिन्टेंडेंट से बातें कीं, मगर उन्होंने कहा कि हम पता लगा रहे हैं, निश्चित पता नहीं कि अखबारों में प्रकाशित ख़बर कहां तक सही है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या उस लाइन में चेन निकालने का कोई हुक्म दिया गया था?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : नहीं दिया गया था । जो हुक्म है, वह पूरी तरह से उस लाइन पर जारी है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उस लाइन पर चेन खींचने की व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने के लिए आदेश दिये थे, जिसके फलस्वरूप में उस में चेन नहीं था और इसी लिए इतना नुक्सान हुआ; यदि हां, तो इस तरह से जो नुक्सान हुआ, उस का तख़मीना क्या है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कोई नया आदेश नहीं दिया गया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कब दिया गया था ? नया नहीं, तो पुराना आदेश कब दिया गया था ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: कोई आदेश नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आग लगने के कितनी देर बाद वह बुझी और जिस सवारी डिब्बे में आग लगी, क्या उस में ऐसा कोई सामान था, जिस में आग लग सकती थी; यदि हां, तो उस को सवारी डिब्बे में ले जाने का क्या कारण था ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जहां पर आग लगी, वहां आग बुझाने का प्यत्न किया गया । चूंकि आग नहीं बुझी, इस लिए उस डिब्बे को नजदीकी स्टेशन, डंडखोरा, पर ले जा कर आग बुझाई गई । उस डिब्बे में क्या सामान था या कोई आग लगने लायक सामान था, बगैर जांच की पूरी रिपोर्ट आए, मेरे लिए यह कहना मुनासिब नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं आप से नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि जो ध्यान-आकर्षण प्रश्न, है, उसमें अगर दो तीन बुनियादी बातें आ जायें, तब तो उस का कोई फायदा है, वर्ना कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है । मुलजिम कौन था, उसके मालूम न होने की बात तो मानी जा सकती है, लेकिन आग कैसे लगी, वहां पर क्या चीज थी, जिस के कारण आग लगी, कितने समय के बाद आग बुझाई गई, इन सवालों का जवाब तो मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर भी विचार करें कि जब ध्यान-आकर्षण की सूचना दीज्जाती है, तो हम उस को दो तीन दिन में लाने की कोशिश करते हैं । लेकिन अगर सरकार यह खयाल करे कि पहले तहकीकात हो जाये, सारा पता लग जाये, तब मेम्बरों को जवाब दिया जाये, तो फिर कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस की अरजेंसी खत्म हो जायेगी । जब इस की तहकीकात हो जायेगी, तब माननीय सदस्य और बातें पूछ सकते हैं !

श्री बागड़ी : आग बुझाने में कितना समय लगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त उन को पता नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया—श्री ए० पी० शर्मा ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जो तीन आदमी घायल हुए, उनकी मरहम-पट्टी कर के उन को छुट्टी दे दी गई, लेकिन अखबारों से मालूम हुआ है कि जो ३८ आदमी घायल हुए, उन में से पांच आदमी कटिहर रेलवे डिवीजनल हास्पिटल में एडमिट किए गये और बाकी को छुट्टी दे दी गई । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन आदमियों को हास्पिटल में एडमिट किया गया, क्या उन को अधिक चोट आई है । उन की हालत क्या है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसका पता लगाया गया है । अखबारों में जो खबर प्रकाशित हुई वह सही नहीं है और उसका खंडन अखबारों में भेज दिया गया है । सम्भव है वह अभी प्रकाशित हो जाये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि इसके पीछे विदेशी तत्वों का हाथ तो नहीं है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जांच कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी और कब तक इसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आ जाएगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा बताया गया है जांच का आदेश दे दिया गया है और जो बात प्रश्नकर्त्ता महोदय ने रखी है वह भी जांच कमेटी को भेज दी जाएगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कब तक रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : 20–25 दिन के पहले पहले आ जाएगी ।

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): Since the bogie was a composite one, RMS—*cum*-third class passenger bogie, was there any damage to postal property?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no report about it. It will be known when detailed reports are received. The telephonic report that I have received does not indicate any damage to the RMS compartment.

श्री बूटा सिंह (मांगा) : 1963 के मुकाबले 1964 में रेल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या बहुत अधिक है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी रेल दुर्घटनाओं की जांच के लिए कोई ज्यूडिशल कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाएगा या यह महकमाना तौर पर ही कार्रवाई की जाएगी?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह अलग प्रश्न है । जो ज्यादा दुर्घटनाओं की बात बताई गई है वह इस माने में सही नहीं है कि बेशक पहले ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं का जिन में सवारी गाड़ियों की टक्कर हुई आंकड़ा 24 था और अब 30 है लेकिन ट्रेली वर्गीरह से जो एक्सीडेंट हुए हैं उन में से कुछ में किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई है । इस लिहाज से 1964 में बहुत कम दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): मेरा भी नाम था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आपको बुलाया भी था ।

16.12 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The hon. the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussion on the President's Address was a prolonged one and it was but natural that almost every member who spoke made a reference to the language problem. No doubt, the language problem assumed a serious proportion during the last one month and it took a sudden turn for the worst, especially in the State of Madras. The violence committed there was something unimaginable. A number of people were killed, murdered and there were lootings, burnings and other forms of violence. I must say that it was most regrettable and deplorable.

Shri Hiren Mukerjee suggested that a new chapter should be opened and we might, perhaps, forget it and ignore it. I can understand the students doing something which was wrong just at the spur of the moment. They might have taken part—and they did take part—in some of these activities. But, as I said, one could understand and take a lenient view of things in their case; but there is no doubt that quite a large number of anti-social elements participated in it.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Including Shri Subramaniam.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा सुनिये ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They were responsible for murders and violence. I do not think that we can ignore those who took part in arson, looting and murders. If they are left alone, unchecked and unpunished, it would lead to a very bad situation and it might become almost impossible for our society to function peacefully. It is, therefore, necessary that the law should take its own course in their case. I have had talks with the Chief Minister of Madras and I do think that he will try to do whatever is best in the present circumstances.

In so far as the merit of the question is concerned, I can only say that what Pandit Jawaharlalji had said, the assurances given by him will be fulfilled unequivocally and without any reservation. I have said it before and I want to repeat it again.

As the House is aware, we have had discussions here in the Parliament. We have had discussions outside also with the Chief Ministers and others and various issues have been raised in that connection on that subject, the question of amending of the Languages Act, the question of the three-language formula and some other points like the medium of examination being all the regional languages. Also, it was said that there should be an equitable share in the services.

These are some of the main points which were raised and they have to be studied and carefully examined. I do not want to suggest that I have no views in the matter. I have clear and categorical views in regard to all these points, but I do not want to express any opinion at the present moment because if we feel that all these points shoud be studied further and carefully examined, it would be advisable that I or the House should also express its opinion a little later when we have received the notes or reports after the examination has been completed.

However, I would like to say that there could be no question of imposition of Hindi and those who do not know Hindi can continue with English. as even after what was announced on the 26th January, 1965 . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आप के ऊपर कौन अंग्रेजों की जबरदस्ती कर रहा है।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: . . . when Hindi was declared as the official language of the Union it was said that English will continue. In accordance with the Official Languages Act English continues and will continue.

The question of regional languages is very important and I would like to make it absolutely clear that there is no question of imposition or replacement of the regional languages by Hindi. It has been said in some places, specially in Madras, that Tamil will no longer find a place in the State either as the medium of instructions or in governmental work. This is absolutely wrong and baseless. In fact, we attach great importance to the regional languages and we would very much like that all the State Governments should use the regional language.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): There is no language as regional language; all are national languages.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: True, but merely in order to make it clear I am using that word. However, even the national languages—if you want, I might accept it. . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Non-Hindi languages.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: used in the States . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आप राष्ट्र भाषा में बोलें। आप की मातृ भाषा हिन्दी है। मेरी मातृ भाषा मराठी है लेकिन मैं उमूलन हिन्दी में बोलता हूं। प्रधान मंत्री की भाषा हिन्दी है, अगर वह अपनी भाषा की कद्र नहीं करते तो और कौन उस की कद्र करेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको सुनेंगे क्या नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : सुनेंगे लेकिन अपनी मातृ भाषा में बोलें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आप तभी सुन सकते हैं जब खामोश रहेंगे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हाजिर नहीं थे .....

श्री मधु लिमये : वे पहले अपनी भाषा की कद्र करना सीखें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री दो बार यही बोल चुके अब से पहले कि हिन्दी को किसी पर लादा नहीं जायेगा । यहां लादने का सवाल नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतने अपमानजनक शब्दों को राष्ट्र भाषा के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा प्रयोग किया जाना क्या ठीक है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि हिन्दी को लादा नहीं जायेगा तो अंग्रेजी को क्यों लादा जायेगा 92 प्रतिशत लोगों पर ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was submitting before the House that the languages spoken in different States are to be encouraged and fully supported. It is open to the State Governments and, as far as I know, most of the State Governments have already adopted their national language as the State language for official work.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबांकी) : गलत है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Most of the State Governments have adopted their language as the official language of the State. I would also like that for the development of these State or national languages and also for Hindi the Central Government should render necessary financial assistance. It shoud give them as much support, specially financial support, as is possible.

I would also say that it is better that this problem is fully and carefully considered because it would not be advisable to change our decisions on this matter frequently. I, therefore, welcome the idea that we might devote a little more time and study the various pros and cons of this matter fully and then take a decision which would be almost final—of course, there is nothing final in the world—we take a decision taking a long-range view of things.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) जब तर्जुमे का इन्तजाम है तब आप क्यों अपने ऊपर अंग्रेजी लादे हुए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लादे हुए हैं, यह आप किस के लिए कहना चाहते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब देना चाहते हैं, जरा उन को जवाब दे देने दीजिये ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): The Prime Minister should be allowed to continue his speech in English.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): They are imposing Hindi on the Prime Minister.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्रधान मंत्री जो जवाब दे रहे हैं हमें उसको सुनना चाहिए ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : वैसे मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलता, लेकिन कुछ हमारे सदस्यगण चाहते हैं कि मैं अंग्रेजी में कहूं, तो मैं (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बहुत से सदस्यगण ऐसे हैं जो चाहते हैं कि आप अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलें, और यहां अनुवाद की व्यवस्था है ।

Shri Ranga: Are we going to encourage division of this country here itself?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या हमेशा अंग्रेजी ही चलाते रहेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में मैं मेम्बर साहबान से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इसे ज्यादा न चलाया जाये । इस में नुकसान है फायदा

नहीं । जिस मेम्बर को कुछ बोलना हो उस को इजाजत दी जाये कि वह चुनले कि किस भाषा में बोलना है क्योंकि यहां अनुवाद का प्रबन्ध है । बाकी हम सब से सुनें । इसी तरह से गुजारा हो सकेगा । जो आज कल हालत है उस में एक बात पर जिद करना, या दूसरी बात पर, देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है । दोनों तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों से मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस बात

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान की व्यवस्था, मंशा और उस की निष्ठा का भी तो ध्यान रखना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि इस हाउस में जो परम्परा चली आरही है और जो स्तर रहा है उस को नीचा किया जा रहा है । अब आप . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस शब्द के ऊपर आपत्ति करता हूं क्योंकि आखिर मैं भी फैसला करता हूं अपने मन से कि क्या देश के लिए हितकर है, और ऐसे शब्दों का भी इस्तेमाल भी तो नहीं होना चाहिए न । जब कुछ काम हम यहां करते हैं देश के हित में करते हैं । हो सकता है कि मेरी समझ खराब हो, हो सकता है आपकी . . (*Interruption*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आर्डर, आर्डर । डाक्टर साहब ने मुझे गलत समझा । मैं ने नहीं कहा था कि वह देश के हित में काम नहीं करते । मेरे स्तर का मतलब लेवल (level) था जो हम यहां रखते हैं, डिकोरम जो रखते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि चूंकि अब गवर्नमेंट की बारी है जवाब देने की और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दे रहे हैं इस लिए उस को आराम से सुनना चाहिए । मेरा यह मतलब था ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हम चाह रहे हैं कि स्तर ऊंचा उठे, और शास्त्री जी के जो दो सिर हो चुके हैं उन में से सिर्फ एक सिर रहे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खामोशी से सुनिये । (*Interruption*)

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं इस वक्त अंग्रेजी में ही बोल रहा हूं और बोलूंगा । लेकिन आगे मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोलें जिस में चाहें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आगे ध्यान रखियेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खामोश रहिये और सुनिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर को।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I would like to say that we have to consider the language problem in the national perspective. It is not that we can consider each and every language spoken in this country as one which should be the official language of the whole country—it would not be possible—and in accordance with the Constitution, we have accepted Hindi as the official language of the Union. I think that it is essential that there should be one common language, one link language for the country. Otherwise, it would mean a departmentalisation of India. . . . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Compartmentalisation.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It would mean a compartmentalisation of our country; it would lead to some kind of disintegration. For, if we only learn the State language and there is no common language learnt, then after some time we shall find ourselves in a position in which it would not be possible for us to communicate with each other. Language is one of the cementing forces; it is an element which joins up and which integrates the country. Therefore, I suggest that

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

Hindi is accepted or should be accepted or has been accepted as the official language of the Union.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But the point is that we should not do anything which would lead to disintegration instead of integration of the country. It is, therefore, essential that we should go slow in this matter. We cannot precipitate things. We cannot, as I said, impose it, and we shall have to wait and see that Hindi is learnt by the people of every State. Naturally, it will take time. I need not clear up the position that there is no question of any kind of handicap being imposed on those who do not know Hindi if they are in service; well, they can use English. But if they voluntarily learn Hindi it is a different matter altogethers. The Home Ministry has made arrangements for the teaching of Hindi. It is up to the officials to take advantage of it and learn it. I do not think that there will be any objection to the voluntary learning of Hindi. However, either in the matter of recruitment or in the matter of promotion, there is going to be no handicap for those who do not know Hindi. It is essential, therefore, that we should take a much wider view of things and deal with this problem, as I said, in the broad national perspective.

In regard to food, we have passed anxious days, but we can now say that at least those critical periods are over. Yet, we have still to face difficulties. Fortunately, we have had a good rice crop.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप ने क्या किया इसमें ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The production figure of rice is about 39 million tones, and we expect that we shall have a very good wheat crop also. If nothing unusual happens we may have a bumper crop of wheat. For the time being, stocks are available in the market.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : ईश्वर का नाम लो, ईश्वर की कृपा से हो गया ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: And we are in the process of making procurement. From all the surplus States, rice is being procured at some places by the Centre directly and in other places by the State Government. The total target of procurement is to the tune of 19.5 lakhs tonnes, and the actual procurement of today is about 7.6 lakhs tonnes besides what the State Governments have procured on their own, which is about 2.8 lakhs tonnes. So, if we take the States' figures also into account, then we have procured about 10 lakhs tonnes or a little more than that. There is still time and if we are able to reach the target which we hope we might do, then there will be a good opportunity for building up a reserve stock. Naturally, we will have also to import. With the help of imports and indigenous production, we may be able to build up a good buffer stock. I am not one who is very much in favour of importing foodgrains, and I would very much like that our imports should be reduced. But for some time to come, at least for the next few years, it does not seem probable that it would be possible for us to build up a good reserve or buffer stock without the help of imports.

Therefore, as I said, with the help of imports and indigenous production, if we are in a position to build up a good buffer stock, it would be possible for us to overcome the stress and strain during the lean periods or lean months. There is no doubt that increased agricultural production is a matter of the highest importance, and we have to give the highest importance to agriculture. In the Plan itself, we have laid the utmost emphasis on agriculture with a view to increase production. As the House knows, there are some difficulties in

the way of imports because of the strike in the United States of America. The month of March may be somewhat difficult for us and the State Governments and the Chief Ministers will have to take it in an understanding spirit. However, we are taking other measurs to import from other countries. These months are important, because from the middle of April or the first week of April, we will be getting the new stocks of wheat, and so during this period we have to be extra careful and take necessary steps in order to meet the requirements of the people.

I would appeal to the State Governments to concentrate on increased agricultural production. It is mainly their concern and their responsibility. A number of steps have been suggested with a view to increasing agricultural production. I am sure they will be adopted and accepted by the State Governments. They are trying to do their best. They have a full realisation of the fact that they must increase their agricultural production either because they know that either they do it or they might, I would not say they would perish, but anyhow, they realise that otherwise it would mean a serious setback for them and for their people.

I would like indeed that there should be field-to-field survey, and it should be seen whether the production in the field is raised or not, whether production goes up; if it does not, if there is reduction, then the causes for reduction should be tackled. If we go into these details, I am sure it would have the desired effect.

In so far as prices are concerned, it is, no doubt, a matter which has caused us concern, and which is causing us concern even now. But only the other day our Finance Minister presented the Budget. He has taken, or he proposes, many fiscal and monetary measures. I do hope that those measures will lead to curbing down the rise in prices.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would also say that the budget proposals will lead to the general strengthening of our economy. The proposals go towards helping to some extent,—if not to a large extent, to some extent,—the common man. I mean this is a trend and this trend will have to continue. It may not be possible to do it at a stretch or just immediately or at once or at a time. However, taking everything into consideration, the Budget which has been presented by the Finance Minister is a balanced budget and has kept in view the needs and requirements of the weaker section of our community.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): But will the relief be passed on to the common man?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, the objective is to reduce disparity in life and in income. What he has proposed, a tax on urban property, is also a move in that direction.

It is also necessary that we should have more factories, more concerns and more plants in the public sector. Setting up of industries in the public sector means non-concentration of money in a few hands; it also helps in giving employment to people as well as adding to our national income. What we have done in the public sector projects is that we have taken up basic industries and heavy industries. They have a long gestation period. They do not immediately start giving profit. Even in spite of what I have said just now, wherever they have come up, they have helped in building up other major industries and a large number of ancillary industries. In fact, towns and cities have developed round about them and thousands and thousands of people have found employment.

It was said that the public sector projects were not doing well. Well, there may be one or two cases.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But by and large, I have no doubt that the public sector projects have done well and are doing well.

Prof. Ranga referred to the President's Address and especially to the point that there will be no deficit financing. I would merely like to tell him that the Finance Minister has been able to demonstrate it in his Budget. He has produced a balanced Budget in spite of the heavy demands of defence.

Shri Ranga: What a balance!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would also not share Prof. Ranga's views that production will not rise. I may point out that the growth in the national income in the Third year of the Plan was higher than in the first two. I hope I am not unduly optimistic if I say that the last year of the Third Plan will probably show the highest rate of annual growth that we have achieved so far.

Shri Mukerjee said that there has been a major shift in our policy in regard to and in favour of foreign capital. It would be better if I quote what Pandit Jawaharlalji had stated in Parliament on 6th April, 1949....

An hon. Member: Too old.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: ....enunciating the policy of the State in regard to foreign capital, the same policy has continued since then, he said:

> "Government have stated before that as a rule the major interest in ownership and effective control of an undertaking should be in Indian hands."

Then the statement continues to say:

> "Obviously, there can be no hard and fast rule in this matter. Government will not object to foreign capital having control of a concern for a limited period if it is found to be in the national interest and each individual case will be dealt with on its merits".

The statement adds further that:

> "The stress on the need to regulate, in the national interest, the scope and manner of foreign capital arose from past association of foreign capital and control with foreign domination of the economy of the country, but circumstances today are quite different. The object of our regulation should, therefore, be the utilisation of foreign capital not only because national savings will not be enough for the rapid development of the country on the scale we wish, but also because in many cases scientific, technical and industrial knowledge and capital equipment can best be secured along with foreign capital."

Further on, he has added that foreign interests would be permitted to earn profits subject only to regulations common to all, and there can be no hard and fast rule etc.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He did not live to see what Bonn has done to UAR.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have many things in common with UAR....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We should take a lesson.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: ....and we have separate patterns in some ways in the two countries.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I hope they will not be identical.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would like to say that the same policy continues. Generally our desire is that we should have majority shareholding wherever foreign concerns collaborate with an Indian party or with the Government, but there may be

some cases in which it might ot be possible to have Indian majority shares because the technical knowhow is not available to us; sometimes it might also not be possible to find the necessary foreign exchange, and generally, so far as public sector projects are concerned, in case we have to accept it, we have to do so in the case of basic and heavy industries. However, our general policy, as I said, remains the same. I would also like to add that even if there is a majority shareholding, it might be for a limited period. Later on, the concerns or the plants or the companies might sell their shares to Indian parties. We can impose it as one of the conditions in our agreement with them, and we do keep this thing in view whenever we enter into an agreement with foreign concerns. Each and every case which comes up is very carefully scrutinised and examined. In a few cases, the may have to accept majority shareholding, however, with the condition that as far as possible, ultimately they might become minority partners in the concerns which are set up here.

I was saying that we have as our objective socialism and we are trying to pursue that objective through our different plans, and planning is a very difficult problem for us because on the one hand the gap is tremendous; between what the people want and what we can do, there is such a wide gulf that it becomes so difficult for the planners to decide as to what the size of the Plan should be. If they look to the needs and requirements, they have to provide for a much bigger plan. Then the resources have also to be found and it is important that we should be very careful about finding the resources and in the light of the actual resources only, the plan could be drawn up.

However, two things are important. As I said, we should have a very careful examination of the position of our resources. Secondly, it should be seen that production will match the investment. If there is greater investment and production is not adequate, naturally then it leads to inflationary tendencies. We have also to be careful about the implementation of our plan; I must say it has to be much more effective and efficient implementation. We should see to it that there is quick execution of each project.

Shri Ranga: All pious hopes.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would suggest that in order to achieve effective and quicker implementation we should keep three or four things in mind. Firstly, there should be planning in depth, that is, greater details for each project should be prepared; secondly, there should be a time-and-cost schedule for each unit. Thirdly, there should be a machinery to keep a watch on the progress. Fourthly, there should be advance preparatory action within this year on some of the Fourth Plan projects.

Lastly, it is essential that there should be larger facilities for training of personnel. So, we have to keep these points in view and I am sure that if we keep them in view, it would be possible for us to go ahead with our Plan and also to complete our projects in time.

There is not much time, but there was some disturbance in between when I referred to foreign policy. In regard to foreign affairs, we stick to our basic policies. They are quite clear and naturally our desire is to remain friendly with all countries. And we as a developing country want that there should be peace in the world: not that it is purely with a selfish view that we say this. But there is no doubt about it, that quite a large part of the world is in the process of development. Those countries which have attained their freedom recently are backward in many ways, especially economically, and therefore, they would never like that the peace of the world should be dis-

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

turbed. It is important that there should be the policy of co-existence which should be generally acceptable to all. Because, even if we differ in ideology or in other matters with other countries, it should not be impossible for us to live together peacefully. Therefore, the policy of non-alignment and co-existence becomes absolutely important and essential for us. We of course stick to them and it would be our effort to see that we co-operate with other countries also who pursue these policies.

On the question of South Vietnam, a serious situation has developed, and one fears wheather the conflict might not escalate. Recently, on behalf of the Government of India, we issued a statement suggesting that this conflict should end and that hostilities should cease immediately, and a Geneva type conference should be held.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हाथ जोड़ो ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have written also to the United States of America, to the USSR Government and also to some non-aligned countries. I have received replies from some countries. They have generally welcomed this idea. They have supported the idea of ending the hostilities and they also want that some kind of conference or dialogue should be held.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): What is the response from the USA and USSR in particular?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have not received final replies from them.

Shri Nath Pai: You have received only acknowldgments for your letters.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes; acknowldgment, but besides that, they have to some extent indicated also what their approach is. However, I would not like to go into them at present, till we have received final replies from them.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Are the replies favourable or hostile?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The replies which I have received are favourable and not hostile.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the Government's attitude to Malaysia-Indonesia confrontation? Nothing has been said in the Address also.

17.00 hrs.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On Malaysia and Indonesia, we have always suggested that there should be no confrontation between the two countries. I am glad to notice that there is some effort to bring about some kind of peaceful discussions between the two countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is India making some effort?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Not India; there are other countries which are doing it. I do hope that it would be possible for the two countries to sit round the table with the help of others. We would never like that Indonesia and Malaysia should fight amongst themselves.

In regard to the Afro-Asian conference, I would not like to say much except that I do hope that this conference will uphold the policies of non-alignment, co-existence, disarmament, peace and anti-colonialism. I do hope that this conference will strengthen Afro-Asian solidarity and also strengthen the forces of peace and co-operation among the Afro-Asian family.

In regard to China, I have nothing much to say except that they have already exploded an atom bomb, and there is a report that they might explode another atom bomb. However,

we do not want to follow in the footsteps of China and we have decided that we do not propose to manufacture the atom bomb in India. However, we will continue the development of our nuclear devices for peaceful purposes and we are going ahead with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the Colombo proposals?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Colombo proposals are there where they are.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unilaterally alive?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अणु बम बनायेंगे या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब सुनिये तो सही ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : काश्मीर के बारे में भी कुछ बताइये ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have gone to the farthest length and we have nothing more to say in that matter, because it is the proposal of the Colombo countries.

Shri Nath Pai: I am sorry; I do not want to interrupt the Prime Minister, but that would not be an adequate reply for the Prime Minister speaking for the first time on this very vital issue. By the resolution passed by this House on 14th November, 1962, he is under an obligation to see that the territory occupied by China by force will be retrieved by this country by using all means. That was the unanimous decision. This is his first commitment to this Parliament and to this country and it is no use saying that the Colombo proposals are dead and buried. What alternative measures Government has in mind, I want to hear something about that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That pledge is there. I hope the hon. Member does not expect us to go and attack China today.

Shri Nath Pai: We want that our territory should be liberated.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: All these matters are to be considered taking into view the various implications. There is, for example, our own preparation. Then, preparation apart, we have to consider whether the time is appropriate for it. It is not that we can take such drastic steps immediately or without considering the various implications of the problem. Therefore, I said that the pledge is there and we have to prepare our country for it.

Shri Ranga: Is this the way that we are reiterating our national determination? Are you, Sir, satisfied? We are not satisfied. There does not seem to be even that ring of determination, not to speak of the spirit of it, to get our country vacated of foreign aggression. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member shall have further opportunities.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the hon. Member thinks that I am going to attack China tomorrow, I am sorry I cannot.....

Shri Nath Pai: I would like to tell the Prime Minister that nobody even.....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अणु बम का निर्माण करेंगे या नहीं ? यदि नहीं करेंगे तो अणु शक्ति का विकास क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं स्वामी जी को शांति, शांति कहूं यह बात कुछ अजीब सी लगती है । मैं स्वामी जी को कहूं कि वे शांति रखें, तो बड़ी अजीब सी बात है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या करें, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister twice told us that we are putting questions as if we expect him to attack China. I think it is unfair. The Prime Minister realises that it is we who are the victims of an attack. Nobody in this country ever suggested that we attack China. When we suggest that you redeem the pledge given, you insinuate that we are suggesting that we attack China. If you go into NEFA or Ladakh do we attack China? We move in our own territory which is in the occupation of the enemy, and to call it an attack is I think a travesty of truth.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि चीन पर हमें हमला नहीं करना है। इसके बारे में मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। यह बात देश भक्ती के जज्बे के खिलाफ जाती है। चीन ने हम पर आक्रमण किया है और हमारी भूमि पर वह कबजा किये बैठा है। अगर उसको वापिस लेने की कोशिश करते हैं तो क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि हम हमला करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों जवानों में आ गया, एक ने इस बात को अंग्रेजी में कह दिया और दूसरे ने हिन्दी में।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यही बात मैं ने कही तो मुझे आप डांटने लगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार बार मैं आप को कह रहा हूं कि एक प्रश्न का उत्तर आने दो। आप उत्तर आने ही नहीं देते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उत्तर ही तो नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उत्तर नहीं देना है। उन को देना है।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In so far as NEFA is concerned, we are there and very much there. Even on the Ladakh front wherever we were we are at present. But taking any further steps towards vacation of the aggression.....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय,..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर दे रहे हैं आप बार बार खड़े हो रहे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कहां दे रहे हैं ? आप हमें बार बार डांट रहे हैं। कोई दया नहीं हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री शब्द वापिस लेते हैं या नहीं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी जोर से बात कहने में कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हमें अपनी भूमि को वापिस लेना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ने यह बात कही, दो ने कही, तीन ने कही, अब कितने कहेंगे ? ऐसे आप वापिस करा लेंगे प्रधान मंत्री से ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : हम सब साथ चलेंगे तभी यह होगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या हम आशा करें कि प्रधान मंत्री आगे चलेंगे ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जरूर करें। आप भी चलेंगे हम भी चलेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बहस कल के लिये क्यों न छोड़ दी जाये जब प्रधान मंत्री ताजे हो कर जवाब देंगे। कुछ सवाल भी हो सकेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। वह खत्म कर रहे हैं।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall finish my speech in another five

minutes. I just want to refer to one or two other subjects.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कैरों की हत्या के बारे में कुछ बतलाया ही नहीं । क्या कुछ पता चला ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य इसी तरह से आवाजें और नारे निकालते रहेंगे ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Homi Daji said that there is a shift to the right and that I have shifted to the right. I do not know if he is also not to the right of some other party. At least for us it is a matter of some interest and amusement that even in the Communist party there are now two groups, rightists and leftists. We were always being accused of being rightists.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वह तो आप से सीखा है उन्हों ने ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They also sail in the same boat. We are going neither to the right nor to the left; we are going forward, instead of going to the right or to the left.

Then he further levelled charges that there are differences in the party and that different statements are being made by different people. Well, in so far as differences in political parties are concerned, the Congress alone should not be blamed. The Communist Party is itself divided. Look at the kind of statements which are being made in Kerala by Shri Achutha Menon and others against Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad. In the Swatantra party also there are different views, some holding views different from those expressed by others.

Shri Ranga: Only, we do not play the ostrich.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Even in the Socialist Party now there has been division.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कांग्रेस को तोड़ दीजिये तब मजा आये ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But in the government if you have such a political crisis that no two Ministers have the same view on any subject, then it becomes very serious.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I might say that it is not correct at all.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कम्यूनिस्ट आप से ज्यादा ईमानदार है । आप भी जरा दो टुकड़ों में बट जाइये तब मजा आयेगा । बातचीत अच्छी हो सकेगी ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Congress has been like this since 1920. It is not as if the Congress has assumed this position today. It has been like this since 1920, when Dr. Lohia was in the Congress. He was one of those who held views different from the majority opinion in the Congress.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कभी कभी आप मेरी राय खूब माना करते थे । अगर पुरानी बातें याद करेंगे तो बहुत सी बातें याद आयेंगी ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If he will excuse me, I would only like to say that although he is a very able man and he is held in esteem by us, somehow, I was always a moderate in that respect and I never agreed with the views of Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : शास्त्री जी चबा कर काटते रहे । हमेशा उन का यह काम रहा है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would like to say that the Congress is a big organisation and if some views are expressed which are different from mine or that of others. I do not think we need take it very seriously

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह आजादी मंत्रिमंडल तक पहुंच गई है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If it is said that there is a shift, that there are differences or that fighting is going on, I do not accept that at all. In fact, I would say, as was said perhaps by one of our Members, during the recent months the people have shown their fullest confidence in the Congress.....

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: .... specially in the by-elections.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have lost some.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: ....not only in Panchayat elections but in all the Assembly and Parliament by-elections.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कोटा, परमिट और पैसे का खर्च जरा कम कर के चुनाव लड़ें तो पता चले ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I might say that national unity is the need of the hour. Recent events in the country have touched everyone of the hon. Members. The lessons of these events must not be allowed to be lost upon us. Those who incited passions were no friends of the country. They sought to undo within a few days the mighty and heroic efforts of those innumerable patriots who sacrificed themselves to secure independence and to build up a united India. The Members of Parliament do not represent here a constituency nor a region but the country as a whole and they are bound by law and by oath to maintain the integrity of our motherland. In the forum of Parliament we must think of the entire nation and of all the people.

Some doubt has been expressed about the strength of Government.

Shri Ranga: Here is the strength, the whole of it!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said just now, dialogues or discussions do not mean that we have no mind of our own.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: More than one mind.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In a democratic set-up there should be freedom of expression and freedom of speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But unity in action.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: When I say this, I do not mean that there should be no discipline. There has to be some discipline in a party and, of course, in the Government it has to be much more. There has to be a feeling of collective responsibility and I do agree that we have, the members of the Cabinet, to speak with one voice.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सुब्रह्मण्यम् और अलगेशन साहब ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They tendered their resignations. But what Shri Daji said is that I am being pushed this side or that side. So, I might tell him that my mind is quite clear about our policies and programmes. I know what the basic tenets are. I might tell him that no group or individual can make me deviate from these basic tenets.

May I say at the end that this Government means to rule and govern the country subject to certain traditions which are so valuable to democracy.

Mr. Speaker: Have I to put any of the amendments to the vote separately?

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow anything.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसीलिये मैं ने कहा था कि कल तक के लिये स्थगित कर दिया जाये ।

Shri Ranga: The amendment that stands in the name of Shri Masani, as amended, may be put to the vote.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं शासन व्यवस्था के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । कैरों साहब की हत्या हुई दिन दहाड़े । कुछ पता तो चले कि क्या हुआ । कुछ कहा ही नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन को मजबूर नहीं कर सकता ।

Any other amendment besides No. 6?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No. 11, part (c).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : हमारे अमेंडमेंट्स हैं थोड़े से ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मंत्री साहब को आप ने सवालों से बचा दिया अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा नाम भी है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like the amendment moved by Dr. Ranen Sen to be put to the vote.

Mr. Speaker: I do not have any.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They are all together.

Mr. Speaker: I do not find them. I have only those of Shri Yashpal Singh, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Sivamurthi Swamy, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri Pratap Kesari Deo, Shri Sezhiyan, Shri Bhattacharya, Shri Muhammad Ismail, Shri Kamath and Shri N. C. Chatterjee. These are all that I have got.

श्री बागड़ी : डाक्टर साहब रसोई गये थे । कैरों साहब की हत्या की जांच के बारे में भी उन को कुछ कहना चाहिये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will you please read out amendment No. 11, part (c)?

Shri Nath Pai: If it is read out, some Congress Members may be persuaded to vote for it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : श्रीमन् संशोधन नं० 9 ।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I want my amendment, No. 8, to be put to the vote.

Mr. Speaker: All right; so, amendments Nos. 6, 8 and 11 are to be put separately. I am putting amendment No. 6 first to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

(a) that the Address displays in general a dangerous amount of unjustified complacency and self-satisfaction and gives little indication of the grim economic situation, of the great distress suffered by the people due to food scarcity and high prices, and of the fact that the country has been taken to the brink of bankruptcy as shown by the Finance Minister's statement in Lok Sabha on February 17,

(b) the absence of any indication of a policy that could effectively end inflation and create conditions permitting of rapid growth in industrial and agricultural production,

(c) that on the contrary, the Memorandum on the Fourth

[Mr. Speaker]

Plan referred to in the Address is calculated to lead to accelerated inflation and a general collapse of the economy and shows that no lesson has been learnt from the failures of the Second and Third Five Year Plans to fulfil most of their objectives,

(d) that the Address does not suggest a positive policy by which India may be able adequately to resist nuclear blackmail on the part of Communist China,

(e) that, while expressing concern over recent events in South East Asia, the Address suggests the convening of a Geneva type Conference, notwithstanding the fact that the present grim situation in that region is a direct consequence of the two previous Geneva Conferences on Vietnam and Laos respectively and that the Address shows a singular lack of understanding of the fact that the defence of Laos, Vietnam and Malaysia against Chinese Communists expansionism is essential for the defence of India itself,

(f) that the Address fails to express solidarity and support to the Government and the people of Malaysia in their resistance to aggression and to give any assurance of India's readiness to give military assistance to Malaysia."
(6)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 4] **AYES** **[17.25 hrs.**

Bheel, Shri P. H.	Himatsinhji, Shri	Ranga, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri	Kapur Singh, Shri	Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Dandekar, Shri N.	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Sezhiyan, Shri
Gounder Shri Muthu	Ramabadran, Shri	Solanki, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri	Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.	Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Alagesan, Shri	Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.	Heda, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim	Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala	Hemraj, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.	Chavan, Shri D. R.	Himatsingka, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri	Chavda, Shrimati Johraben	Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Chuni Lal, Shri	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Babunath Singh, Shri	Daljit Singh, Shri	Jain, Shri A. P.
Bakliwal, Shri	Das, Dr. M. M.	Jamir, Shri S. G.
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri	Das, Shri B. K.	Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Balmiki, Shri	Das, Shri N.T.	Jayaraman, Shri
Barman, Shri P.C.	Dass, Shri C,	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Barupal, Shri P.L.	Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C.	Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Basappa, Shri	Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.	Kabir, Shri Humayun
Baswant, Shri	Dey, Shri S. K.	Kamble, Shri
Beara, Shri	Dighe, Shri	Keishing, Shri Rishang
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Dinesh Singh, Shri	Khadilkar, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Dixit, Shri G. N.	Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Bhargava, Shri M. B.	Dorai, Shri Kashinatha	Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Bist, Shri J. B. S.	Dubey, Shri R. G.	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Boroosh, Shri P.C.	Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Kisan Veer, Shri
Brajeswar Prashad, Shri	Elias, Shri Mohammed	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu	Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri	Hajarnavis, Shri	Kripa Shanker, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Hansda, Shri Subodh	Krishna, Shri M. R.

Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahtab, Shri
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Jamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Misra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerji, Shrimati Sharda
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Parna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D. D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Ramsekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vyas, Shri Radhey Lal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes, 12; Noes 193.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 8 moved by Shri Sezhiyan to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret the failure to take adequate notice of the strong feelings of the people of South India and the recent flare-ups in South and aggravating the situation by calling in military as a result of implementation of the language policy of the Government of India." (8).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put amendment No. 11(c) moved by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret—

(c) that the Address makes no mention whatsoever of the

[Mr. Speaker]

solemn pledge taken by Parliament to drive out the Chinese aggressor from our sacred soil, and betrays Government's lack of awareness of the potential menace to India from the collusion between China and Pakistan." 11(c).

Shri Nath Pai: Let Mr. Shastri accept it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri Raghunath Singh: The mover himself has not voted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry I was a bit slow in reaching my seat.

Shri Raghunath Singh: His vote should not be counted. He was not in his seat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I don't mind. You can have one more vote.

Division No. 5] **AYES** **[17.27 hrs.**

Bheel, Shri P. H.
Buta Singh, Shri
Dandekar, Shri N.
Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Himatsinhji, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mate, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri
Ramabadran, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Sezhiyan, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Alagesan, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Balkrishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal, Shri P.
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Beara, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kashinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamuna Devi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kamble, Shri
Kelaking, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahtab, Shri
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Misra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.

Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D. D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narain
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
oy, Shri H.C.
Subaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 18; Noes 182.

The motion was negatived.

श्री बागड़ी : हमारा भी एक संशोधन है नम्बर 1 ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने पहले क्यों नहीं कहा था ?

श्री बागड़ी : पहले भी इस के लिए कहा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते हैं तो मैं आप का यकीन करता हूं ।

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret—

(a) the failure to evolve a suitable formula to solve the language policy of the Union,

(b) that suitable action has not been taken to get back the Indian soil from the Chinese,

(c) the failure in arresting the rise in prices of essential commodities and the deteriorating food situation, non-supply of the promised quota of imported wheat to U.P. as also failure to safeguard the interests of sugarcane growers,

(d) the failure to uplift the backward classes,

(e) that there is no mention in the Address in regard to the neglect of regional languages, encouragement of English and the creation of differences between North and South,

[Mr. Speaker]

(f) that there is no suggestion, in the Address to remove increasing corruption, nepotism and impact of bureaucracy,

(g) that there is no mention in the Address of deplorable law and order situation and administrative inaction and carelessness which is evident by the assassination of Shri Kairon and the failure to apprehend the assassins,

(h) that there is no mention in the Address of the inefficiency of the Defence of India Rules, the arrest of the Communists at the time of Kerala elections and the maltreatment in jails of the members of Samyukta Socialist Party,

(i) that there is no mention in the Address of the withdrawal of jeeps from Community Development Blocks in accordance with the Prime Minister's assurance, and

(j) that there is no mention in the Address of the steps taken by Government to remove economic inequality." (1)

The Lok Sabha divided:

श्री बागड़ी : हमारा एक मेम्बर बाहर है उस को आने की इजाजत दी जाय । एक मेरा वोट तो गिन लीजिएगा, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा भी एक वोट है ।

Demand No. 6] **AYES** **[17:29 hrs.**

Bagri, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Arunachalam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Balkrishna Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Baswant, Shri
Beara, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Dass, Shri C.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C.
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dorai, Shri Kashin tha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamir Shri S.G.
Jayaraman, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kamble, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoi, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahtab, Shri
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mirza, Shri Baker Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L.

More, Shri S.S.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D. D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Rddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Ulkey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes 2; Noes 173.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put all other amendments to the vote of the House.

All the other amendments were also put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1965'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March, 3, 1965/Phalguna 12, 1886 (Saka).